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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

AN OLD BALLAD.

DARBY AND JOAN.

When Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his quart and said,
"My work is done, I'll go to bed!"
"My work is done!" retorted Joan;
"My work is done!" your constant tone;
"But hapless woman ne'er can say
Her work is done till Judgment Day.
You men can sleep all night, but we
Must toil." "Whose fault is that?" quoth he.
"I know your meaning," Joan replied,
"But, sir, my tongue shall not be tied;
I will go on and let you know
What work poor women have to do:
First, in the morning, though we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel—
Yes, feel such pains in back or head
As would confine the men to bed,
We ply the brush, we wield the broom,
We air the beds and right the room;
The cows must next be milk'd—and then
We get the breakfast for the men.
Ere this is done, with whimpering cries
And bristly hair the children rise;
These must be dressed and dos'd with rue,
And fed—and all because of you.
We next"—Here Darby scratch'd his head
And stole off grumbling to his bed,
And, only said, as on she run,
"Zounds! woman's clack is never done."
At early dawn, ere Phœbus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes;
When Darby thus—"I'll end the strife,
Be you the man and I the wife;
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
Will all your boasted cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan, "give me my stint."
This Darby did, and out she went.
Old Darby rose and seized the broom,
And whirl'd the dirt about the room;
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindle cow.
The brindle cow whisk'd round her tail
In Darby's eyes, and kicked the pail.
The clown, perplexed with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again;
When turning round, in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze;
For as he chanc'd to brush the room
In careless haste, he fir'd the broom.
The fire at last subdued, he swore
The broom and he should meet no more.
Press'd by misfortune and perplex'd,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter too.
His hands bedaub'd with paste and flour,
Old Darby labor'd full an hour;
But luckless wight! thou couldst not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.
As every door wide open stood
In push'd the sow in quest of food;
And, stumbling onward, with her snout
O'erset the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turned, the sow to beat,
The slipp'ry cream betrayed his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children waken'd by the clatter,
Start up and cry, "Oh! what's the matter?"
Old Jowler bark'd, and Tabby mew'd,
And hapless Darby bawl'd aloud,
"Return, my Joan as heretofore,
I'll play the housewife's part no more;
Since now, by sad experience taught,
Compar'd to thine, my work is naught;
Henceforth, as business calls, I'll take,
Content the plow, the scythe, the rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have mark'd, while thou art mine.
Then, Joan, return; as heretofore,
I'll vex your honest soul no more;
Let each one proper task attend—
Forgive the past, and strive to mend."

NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Moral Science Breakfasts.

Speech of Henry Ward Beecher at the Astor House.

Since the close of our rebellion everything tends towards centralization and union. Only recently the clergymen of various denominations in New York have taken a novel and commendable step in this direction—that of weekly breakfasts, at which, with their viands, they may also discuss that broad and only true Christianity which is not to be found within the walls of any one church exclusively, but is disseminated through all, and manifest itself in the deeds of every honest, upright man. The third meeting took place Wednesday and was participated in by ministers of many different denominations. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and made one of his genial speeches, abounding in quaint illustrations, innocently telling wit, judicious liberalism and all-embracing Christianity. Since we ever have taken, and ever will take a deep interest in anything that tends to break down the barriers between the sects, which can only retard the spread of the true gospel, we give below a resume of his speech delivered on the occasion, and the resolutions adopted. After having stated that the object of their gathering was "to seek a way whereby without attempting to disrupt the external forms of organization in the Christian Church, and without attempting to persuade men to undervalue their own dogmatic conclusions in regard to truth, we still may find a common sympathy such that we shall be consciously united in one brotherhood, although organized differently in the great field of our labors," he went on to say that such a union had been, no doubt, contemplated by Christ himself; and that, as in the germ was stored away the mighty oak, so in the original teachings of Jesus, were contained the seeds of that development striving after perfection, which had taken place in the last two thousand years, all that improvement, one of the signs of which was these meetings. If we are one in heart, we are not "oppugnant, 'though different in all else. God's truth is so great that no one man is capable of seeing all its sides, hence many must surround it to get even a glance, though all see the same thing, God's truth; but if these many be not one in heart they will become oppugnant sects. If, however, there be a unity of communion of hearts than each would by degrees gain some knowledge of the whole.

In adverting to the greatness of God, and the Christian religion Mr. B—— used the following language, which may alarm some narrow-minded bigots:

"The Christianity of Jesus cannot be put in a book, and never was. The Bible contains no God, no Christ, but the symbolization of God, and of a Christ. He lives outside of all and of all earths and worlds. Living and vital everywhere. He cannot be compressed into Jerusalem, nor into the Temple, and still less within the leaves of a printed book. The book tells us of Him, but it is not Him. He is in the Church, and what is the Church? Not a building, not a simple population, but it is the heart vitalized by the Divine Spirit itself; the heart of men brought into the region of the Divine power. All these constitute the great Church of God on earth, and it is in the hearts of men that He only can be found." "By his fruits ye shall know him," was the test of church connection, and hence "he that doeth the will of the Lord, is" [illegible] "not be [illegible]," and he "who lives in [illegible] obedience to God is living in true sympathy with the Divine power; he is Christ's; he is mine; he is yours, and he is everybody's."

The speaker then referred to every man's longing for Heaven, and all striving to get there, but almost every one taking a different mode of conveyance. His vehicle, he thought, was the best and rode the smoothest; indeed, he thought the others clumsy, yet he was sure they all were on the right road. The reason why men think these or those churches the best is—

"That being separately and differently organized, they are trained to believe they are the only organization on which God looks with special favor. Every man looking into the Scriptures; each one drew a special idea, and I don't think God ever set us a mark for forty men to fire at and it could not be hit. Brethren, whatever organization tends to the advancement of the great ends of the Gospel, the brotherhood of Christ and the harmony of the church, that is good enough for God's providence, and it ought to be good enough for us. Therefore let us not be iconoclastic."

He recognized other denominations than his own as sincere Christians as himself, and illustrated the point in this manner:

"There are people in Columbia street who have not the taste in keeping their houses that I have, and I compassionate them. I get up every morning at six o'clock, and they can't get up until eight, which is a mortal heresy, but still I speak to them. [Laughter.] There are people who dine at the abominable hour of six in the evening, which I never do, and they know it, yet don't reform. Every one is not endowed as I am. [Laughter.] There is but one Pope, and I am he. And yet by this toleration I get along well with these people. I let their children play with mine when I had any, and we are all harmonious, and we visit each other, and we rejoice in each other's prosperity, and we mourn in each other's sorrows. Now, why should not churches get along as well as houses?"

Twenty years ago (we give the gist) no such a gathering could have been held; hearts were not ready for it; there was not that unity, but now the twilight is coming, and we are in the dawn of the latter day of glory when there will be a unity of all the churches, and a resultant establishment of harmony, love and sympathy.

Several other clergymen also made very excellent addresses, whose gist, however, was given by Mr. B——.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice at the effort now being made to give increased prominence to the great idea of the visible Catholic Church of Christ, consisting as it does of the sum of all true—*i. e.*, evangelical—particular churches.

Resolved, That we hail with special pleasure the formation of the International Christian Moral Science Association, because it will be a mutual recognition on the part of all its members of their fellow-Catholic Church membership in the growth of their common loyalty to Christ, and their entire competence to differ in those details which are consistent therewith.

Resolved, That we regard with deep interest and satisfaction the proposed work of this Association, viz.: the creation and application of a science of Christian morals, including a section on Christian economics or systematic beneficence, which is only possible to the combined wisdom and experience of the whole church, and which is likely, under God, to augment the power of evangelical Christianity in a degree never before witnessed.

Resolved, That we learn with sincere gratification the progress which has been made toward the rapid completion of the Provisional Council, and hope that the full number desired, viz., 140, will without delay be enrolled, and that we recommend the distribution of a large edition of the prize essays, "Science and the Gospel, or, the Church of the Nations," as preparatory to the immediate enrollment of the members of the Association itself, and to the holding of the first annual Moral Science Congress in the United States.

After the Doxology and benediction the meeting adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Petition in Favor of a State Convention.

The following petition in favor of a State Convention for Constitutional Reform has been put in circulation for signatures by those who approve the measure. The chairman of the Constitutional Reform Committee, Mr. E. J. Moore, of Allentown, requests those who have copies of the petition to have them filled up and returned to him as early in January as practicable:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The undersigned citizens of —— county, in the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to pass an act of Assembly authorizing the holding of a convention of delegates from the several counties of the State, for the purpose of reforming the State Constitution. They further pray that provision may be made in said act of Assembly for the representation of the minorities as well as of majorities of the several districts, in said convention.

* * *

Of the "great American statesmen," a Washington correspondent writes as follows: "Mr. Sumner evidently is in a belligerent mood, as his San Domingo resolutions show. He won't back down to any pressure, and it is idle to pretend that he feels cordial toward General Grant. But there is nothing in the coolness which he feels toward the President to prevent him from doing his whole duty as a Republican Senator. On all ordinary party questions he will zealously support the Administration, and I hear of no Republican Senator who will not, unless I except Carl Schurz. He claims still to be a sound Republican, but I some times fear he will drift over to the other side before the next Presidential election. The tide sets that way strongly in Missouri, and the men he has been acting with [illegible] to go over. The Republican caucus hardly had the sense not to do anything to drive Mr. Schurz away."

FACTS AND THEORIES.

Wherein They do Not Agree as Bearing on the Question of Protection.

When a newspaper indulges in theories on one side of the sheet and gives solid facts on the other side, we should be careful either about the theory or the facts. Thus one of the favorite fallacies of the free traders is that "protection does not protect," and a journalist of free trade tendencies has just published a book in support of this, which other journalists of that opinion are recommending as containing sound doctrine. According to what they say in support of their theory, the manufacturing interest of the United States are actually decaying in direct consequence of protective legislation, and no paper more regularly advocates this notion than the New York *Bulletin*. It is pleasant to turn from the *Bulletin's* second, or free trade page, to its first page devoted entirely to business news, and advertisements. Now in one number of the *Bulletin* we read:

First, "A marked improvement has been made in printing and binding books of all kind in this country within a few years, and now we produce many specimens which will compare favorably with anything produced abroad for typographical beauty, excellence of binding and finish, and, from this fact, the importation of fine books has fallen off very materially during the past two or three years. A few years since very nearly all the Bibles and prayer books were printed in London and sent to this country. Improvements in printing and binding are constantly needed, and the inventive genius of our people is able to fill the demand."

Second, "The amount of this article used in this country is estimated at over five million tons annually, the greater portion of which is of home manufacture—the importation not being nearly as large as a few years ago, and decreasing every year. This is owing principally to the fact that our manufacturers are paying much more attention to making a first-class article which always finds a ready and quick sale in this market."

Third, in proof of the assertion that "the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer," we read:

"On the first of January, 1870, the savings banks of New York city and State held $[illegible] of deposits and a total of $[illegible] of assets, showing an excess of $14,000,000 in resources over liabilities. Compared with last year, the deposits show an increase of $[illegible]; while in the resources there is an increase of $26,000,000. * * * * *

"It may be wondered what becomes of these large accumulations of earnings. But a small portion, perhaps, is withdrawn to meet the current living necessities of the depositors; and a large majority of withdrawals are probably for actual use in the industrial or other employments of the owners. Last year $112,000,000 of the $[illegible] on deposit was withdrawn; going chiefly to elevate the employed classes to the position of men of business and employers. Considering that this occurred within a population of four millions, the fact most strikingly illustrates the prosperity of the working classes in New York State, and *proves that they receive a much more liberal proportion of the results of industry than is generally represented by the agitators who make such loud complaint of the existing relations between labor and capital.*"

The italics are ours, and we commend the words they mark to the thoughtful notice of free trade advocates the next time they repeat their stale stories about the miserable condition of American workingmen. It was an unmitigated free trade editor that wrote them.

BREAKING THE MONOPOLY.

Extensive Preparations to Introduce Cumberland Coal in Place of Anthracite.

While the anthracite coal companies have been running things to suit themselves, putting wages up or down, as they fancied, raising or lowering prices, as they took the notion, a rival has quietly grown up that promises to be formidable. It will be none the less welcome to the general public because it belongs to the single leading railroad interest that has never been charged with complicity in the combinations to arbitrarily change the rates of freight and passenger tariff at the public expense. This rival is the Cumberland, Md., coal interest, which can furnish inexhaustible supplies of a fuel, always cheaper than anthracite, and available as a substitute in many ways, especially having a greater adaptation to steam marine and steamship purposes generally than any other coal. The control of this interest is in harmony with that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has learned the golden secret that a railroad succeeds best in the success of its patrons. Its growth has been remarkable. In 1860 only 42,000 tons of Cumberland coal came through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

In 1864 there came	[illegible]
In 1865 there came	[illegible]
In 1866 there came	[illegible]
In 1867 there came	[illegible]
In 1868 there came	[illegible]
In 1869 there came	[illegible]

This year the total will be but 360,000 tons, because the Franco-Prussian war withdrew seventeen ocean steamers of the Hamburg and Bremen lines which use this coal. But next year Mr. Garrett guarantees the canal a million tons.

But much more is done than merely to mine the coal and ship it to Baltimore. New York and Philadelphia are also great markets, and the management wisely thinking they can be made greater, try to foster trade with them. Whenever any disturbance in the anthracite regions has raised prices in these cities, the Baltimore and Ohio Company have used the opportunity to put the Cumberland coal into market and to push its sale. But further measures than this are proposed, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Transportation Company has been organized with $500,000 capital, for the purpose of regularly and constantly supplying New York and Philadelphia with Cumberland coal, by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It is designed to build a fleet of fifty coal barges, of 400 tons burthen, all being of iron, except the first three or four. The first, the *Experiment* has made three voyages and is now making the fourth to Baltimore. She is described as costing $8,120, and as being 115 feet long, 22½ feet width of beam, and eight feet in the hold, drawing seven feet when loaded, built of wood, but trussed along its sides with half-inch iron straps three inches wide, like the sides of a Howe truss bridge. All the barges will be prepared for the insertion of a propeller shaft, if necessary. The Philadelphia papers state that the semi-bituminous coal, thus to be transported, is growing more and more into favor for domestic purposes, especially at distant points. The shipments are not only by sailing vessels from this port, but also by interior canal lines to a very large and increasing extent. Our journal says in regard to this new enterprise:

"The President of the Canal Company, Mr. [illegible], of New Castle, is the President of the Transportation Company. It is designed to prevent the formation of outside sea-going steam collier lines from Baltimore to New York. It is also intended to act as a check upon the fleet of [illegible] or 'Erie' boats, as they are called, which refuse to pass Philadelphia when freights between Philadelphia and New York are high, and refuse to stop at Philadelphia when freights between Baltimore and New York are high. This new fleet of huge canal boats will act as a fly-wheel to check the irregularities of the coal trade. But it will also prove a great benefactor to the anthracite coal regions, where a fly-wheel is most sadly wanting."

CAMERON AND FORNEY.

Both Eating Sour Grapes in a Very Troubled Frame of Mind.

A New York *Herald* correspondent has interviewed General Cameron and Colonel Forney, and found them both in an extremely retiring frame of mind, suggestive of sour grapes. Mr. Cameron averred that, so far as he knew, Pennsylvania was not anxious to have a representative in the Cabinet—if she was she probably would make the point. The Republican members and Senators did not demand the appointment of [illegible]—if they had done so, he did not entertain a doubt that they would have won. Mr. Cameron says: The substantial German and the Scotch-Irish element of Pennsylvania were too proud to ask any President to recognize their State if he did not see proper to do so. The people of Pennsylvania would be glad to see one of their representative men in the Cabinet; but they were not uneasy about it, and they were not going to beg for it. As for himself, Mr. Cameron said he would under no consideration accept a Cabinet position. He had done so once *against his better judgment*, and would not again—a declaration that will sound curiously to those who are familiar with Cameron's appointment, as well as his dismissal by Mr. Lincoln. But the most entertaining part of Mr. Cameron's confessions is the declaration which he several times repeated, that he "would never again be a candidate for the Senate." Considering that Mr. Cameron said this several times before his last re-election to the Senate, some persons will take it at a discount. The interviewer remarks that "this sentence Mr. Cameron repeated several times," adding that that "was one thing he had made up his mind to, and he intended to adhere to it." As the people of Pennsylvania will be found supporting Mr. Cameron in this resolution, it is probable he will keep it this time. Cameron said Forney did not want a Cabinet place, his intention being to go to Philadelphia and to attend to his paper. This Forney confirmed in the interview the reporter had with him. The Colonel gave the President a sly dig, however, as follows:

"I have heard that the President justifies his inability to obtain a Cabinet Minister from Pennsylvania on the ground that he had offered a place in his Ministry to Mr. Borie, George H. Stuart, William Strong and Lindley Smith, and that the three latter had declined the proffer, while the first only held the position for a short time. With entire respect to all these gentlemen, not one of them is a known representative of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. I wish the President would offer a place in his Cabinet to some representative Republican from our State. I asked the Colonel if he considered it important that Pennsylvania should have a representative in the Cabinet to insure the State for the Republicans in the next Presidential election."

Forney confirmed what Cameron had said, that between them everything was lovely, and declared that when he went to Philadelphia he intended to devote himself to uniting the different factions of the Republican party in the State and to support the administration of President Grant.

—Now does not all this look as though Grant had become a little cool towards these gentlemen, and that they are just at present eating a great many sour grapes?

Failures in Philadelphia.

[From the Shipping List, December 17.]

The suspension of fourteen firms of manufacturers, commission houses and jobbers in the shoe trade during the past two weeks, has caused not only excitement but alarm for credit, and the future course of business.

The following is a list of the broken houses with an estimate of their liabilities: O. S. Claflin & Co., $[illegible]; Crosby & [illegible], $[illegible]; Frank Keen, $[illegible]; Morrow & Pendleton, $[illegible]; C. Black, $[illegible]; W. McKnight & Son, $[illegible]; [illegible]; P. [illegible], $[illegible]; T. P. & S. S. Smith, $[illegible]; Langley & Vincent, $[illegible]; [illegible], $[illegible]; Ambrose & [illegible], $[illegible]; Lorman & Wiley, $[illegible]; a firm, name suppressed, $[illegible]; O. S. Claflin & Co. will pay about forty per cent.; F. Keen, fifty per cent; W. McKnight & Son, forty per cent; P. [illegible], fifty per cent; T. P. & S. S. Smith, twenty-five per cent. and Crosby & [illegible] about twenty-five per cent.

It is not heard what proposition has been made by the other houses, though it is not anticipated they will pay over twenty-five per cent.

The firm, whose name has been suppressed expresses its ability to pay dollar for dollar of the liabilities. The total liabilities are $[illegible].

THE OIL REGIONS.

Big Well Struck on Stump Island—Matters in the Venango Oil Region—Oil Indications in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HAMBURG, PA., December 17, 1870.

A big well was struck yesterday on Stump Island, half a mile below this place, on land owned by the Stump Island Oil Company, which promises better than anything yet struck in this region. Unlike other wells in this vicinity, this one did not have to go through the sand, but struck at a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet below the place where they first struck sand. The oil flowed in such quantities yesterday evening as to effectually stop all further drilling, and they immediately began preparations for tubing. It is estimated that the production thus far has been over a hundred barrels per day, but no definite figure can as yet be given. This well is owned by John H. Gailey, Wm. Hartley and others, and is called Island King No. 2.

ARMSTRONG OIL FIELD.

Several new wells are being drilled on the Armstrong Run territory, but there are no strikes to report. The Scarsdale well is to be drilled deeper. James well No. 2 is nearly completed. There is no change reported in old wells.

THE PARKER REGION.

We are indebted to the *Independent* for the following facts: The Alwilda well, on the Robinson farm, after dwindling to about twelve barrels per day, was cleaned out, and is now producing about forty barrels. The Overly well, near Bear creek, has been pumping about ten days, and is credited with producing twenty barrels per day. The Donnelly well, on Bear creek, has been pumped for several days, with good results. The Pickwick well, Graham tract, east side, is yielding ten barrels per day. The [illegible] well, on Hovey run, Robinson farm, has been pumping for several days, and promises to be a good average well.

EAST SANDY.

We get the following from the Oil City *Register*: The Canning Well, in the East Sandy oil field, recently struck, is producing from best information had, twenty barrels per day. This well is some twelve hundred feet distant from the famous burning well, and is about one thousand feet in depth. This is but the beginning of the development of a new oil field embracing probably not less, in all its breadth and extent, of from fifty to one hundred square miles. The "belts," several in number, have been well defined by producing wells in every direction. There is no lack of faith in the productiveness of the new field.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says: The well on Pachell Run, mention of which we made in our issue of Thursday as yielding only fifty barrels per day, we learn from good authority is pumping fully one hundred and fifty barrels.

The black oil sand rock was struck in the Shepard and Mason well, Sodarus farm, Friday, at a depth of 820 feet. The Sodarus farm adjoins the Wilson farm, and has not been tested as yet.

Dr. G. Shamburg's well on the Yarnel farm, adjoining the Davidson and Skinner farms, is now down 900 feet. The black oil sand rock was struck at a depth of 820 feet and found to be 20 feet thick. The drillers are now "going for" the green oil sand rock. The Yarnel farm is comparatively new territory.

LATE STRIKES.

Of the new well in Pinegrove township, the Venango *Citizen* says:

From one of the owners of the well recently struck in Pinegrove township, we get the following particulars: The well commenced drilling about six months ago, but the tools becoming fastened in the well delayed the work about four months. It is owned by Canning, Dougherty, Broadhead, Collins, Allen, Stafford, Tyler and eight other persons, all owning small interests. The well is known as Canning well, No. 1, Mr. Canning having commenced the work. It is 1,050 feet deep, and the oil bearing rock is forty feet thick. It is now producing fully twenty-five barrels and constantly increasing. H. J. Sayers, the owner of the Crispen farm of thirty-five acres, and on which the well is located, has disposed of one-half his interest in that tract, and one-half interest in a leasehold in the Moorhead farm, adjoining, for eight thousand dollars. Mr. Sayers also controls a considerable amount of other territory in that region, which he has concluded to lease. A number of other wells are being drilled, and new rigs are being erected. A pipe line connecting this oil field with the railroad at Venango city is talked of.

The Petroleum Center *Record* has the following items:

The well owned by Mrs. Sill, of Troy, N. Y., on the J. S. McCray farm, commenced testing on Friday last, yielding but little up to Tuesday, on account of some defect in the tubing, it is supposed. The well is now yielding fifteen barrels per day. Should this defect be remedied, a large increase of production is anticipated.

A new well was struck on the James Hooker farm, at Pithole, on Monday last, which is at present yielding between thirty and forty barrels per day. It is owned by Mr. H. M. Haskell. Pithole is looking up.

The well recently struck on Pithole Run, near Franklin, is at present yielding about 50 barrels per day of heavy oil.

The well on the J. S. McCray farm, owned by Thos. Frothingham, was completed Wednesday, and is being tubed preparatory to testing.

The tract of land known as the Charles Cooper farm, adjoining the E. L. Shaw farm, near Stand Off City, on which the E. L. Shaw farm a [illegible] well was recently struck, was bought a day or two since by E. W. Evans and Emery Bros., of Titusville. There are 24 acres in the tract, and the well alluded to above is in close proximity to the line which divides both tracts.

THE BUTLER COUNTY DISTRICT.

The Butler *Eagle* says: Mr. A. J. Evans, one of the parties who are putting down the well on Thorn creek, informs us that they had reached a depth of 900 feet on Monday last. They have gone through four sand rocks but have not reached the oil rock. At the depth of 800 feet they had a fine show of oil. The company feel confident of getting a good well eventually.

The well on Buffalo creek gave a fine show of oil and was tested last week, but as yet we have not learned with what success.

INDICATIONS OF OIL IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: The periodical discoveries of oil in this State has begun. The first is from the New Albany *Ledger*:

"We learn that coal oil of the purest kind, and in large supply, has been discovered upon the farm of Nathan M. Woods, one and a half miles from Alton, Crawford county. It is believed that the oil will be found in paying quantities."

The Madison *Courier* has this one:

"Strong indications of coal oil have been discovered near Swanville, in Hanover township. In quarrying rock for turnpike purposes, a ledge was encountered that is strongly impregnated with crude oil in the seams. Mr. William Wilson left a specimen at our office this morning that shows strong signs of coal oil in paying quantities not far off."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has long been apparent to oil producers that the Titusville *Herald* had become an organ of a clique of speculators, whose persistent efforts to reduce the value of oil, found a ready outlet in the monthly reports of that paper; which from the fact that, until very recently, it was the only newspaper in the oil regions whose managers had enterprise enough to get up and publish regular monthly reports of oil productions, circulated East and West, and it became an authority on the subject of Pennsylvania oil productions.

Its monthly reports were copied and relied upon by most of the leading newspapers East and West, and dealers in oil, both for foreign and domestic purposes, were influenced more or less by these monthly reports. For months past the oil producers have struggled against the tide that was staring them in the face, and yet the *Herald*, a professed friend, kept digging them under the fifth rib by its system of manipulating figures of shipments of oil by rail and river, exaggerating stocks at the wells and in hands of refiners and pipe companies, by frequent calls on "all other tracts in the vicinity."

During three months of the summer and fall, every oil producer knew that there was an increase in the production, and they also knew that the increase was greatly exaggerated by the *Herald* reports. They knew, too, that in October there was really no increase, yet the *Herald* then made bets on a production of 20,[illegible] barrels daily average and won, the report making it 20,129 barrels, showing great confidence on the part of the speculators in the reliability of the *Herald's* report to come up to the mark when needed.

When the November report was to be made up, there was great tribulation. It had become manifest to everybody that the oil production had fallen off largely, the speculators had been cornered, and it had been ascertained that the stock of oil reported on hand in certain quarters did not exist in reality. What was to be done? The monthly report of the *Herald* must be made. A falling off in the production could not be longer concealed. But the *Herald* reporter was equal to the crisis; a light falling off in the production was conceded, more might have been conceded, if it had not been for the difficulty of manipulating the shipments, so as to get clear of the excessively large stock on hand reported at the end of October. However difficult such a matter might appear to men of ordinary minds the *Herald* reporter surmounted the trouble in the November report by giving the

	Bbls.
Shipments north by O. C. and A. R. R.	161,896
While the Company's books only show	102,811
Difference only	59,085
Shipments by Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh	71,587
While the record shows	62,334
Difference only	9,253

Making an exaggeration of 67,318 barrels in the two tables of shipments referred to. A very ready and convenient method of getting rid of a supposititious stock on hand. And it can be proven, if necessary, that other items of shipments are incorrectly stated or exaggerated, and that no reliance ought to be placed in the reports of oil productions that have been prepared by and published in the Titusville *Herald*.

CORNPLANTER.

OIL CITY, December 16, 1870.

SHAW FARM.

A letter from Stand Off City, Shaw Farm, to the Titusville *Herald*, has the following facts in regard to recent strikes: Sutton & Co.'s well, located near the center of the town, is producing 75 barrels per day. Another well east of the pike, and not far from the last mentioned, started off at 150 barrels per day, but has greatly decreased its yield. Lafferty & Co. have two wells in operation; one is doing thirty and the other forty barrels; Holmes & Co.'s well about fifteen; Long Bros., No. 1, eight, and No. 2 fifteen barrels per day. The above are the most important wells near Stand Off City. Large and small, I presume there are about twenty-five pumping wells in operation. Developments here, so far, have proven the existence of a very good sand rock, of from thirty to forty feet in thickness, and operators are sanguine that this locality is far from having yet seen its palmiest days as an oil producing district. Quite a number of wells are in process of going down, and rigs are being erected on many other leases where drilling will soon be commenced. About a week since an important strike was made a quarter of a mile farther up the pike, on what is known as the "Lem. Shaw Reservation," which comprises a tract of five acres. This well is steadily producing 100 barrels per day. The Eddington Brothers are the owners. This is the first successful strike at this point, and has created considerable stir. The production of the Shaw farm during November was 17,600 barrels, a decrease of 1,900 from the October yield. Number of wells on the farm, 16; number of drilling, 2.

S. Gailey & Co., have sold their two wells, producing respectively 20 and 20 barrels, to Deming & Rice, of Rouseville, for $15,000. The rest of the wells are doing about as follows: Mitchell & Co.'s, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, from 10 to 15 barrels each; Nos. 6 and 7, respectively, 20 and 100 barrels each. The latter well did not go more than ten barrels until after it was torpedoed, when it started off at 140, and instead of decreasing its yield, as torpedoed wells usually do, has increased until it relieves itself as above stated. Herrington & Andrews, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, are doing each about 18, 20, 5 and 125 barrels. Keeler's, Nos. 1 and 2, 10 and 20 barrels. The George Bro's No. 1 produces about 25 barrels per day. Their No. 2 is drilled to a depth of 870 feet.

NEW WELL AT PITHOLE.

A new well was struck last Thursday on the Vernon tract of the Hooker farm. It is owned by Haskell & Co., and produces about forty-five barrels per day. Two more wells in the same locality will be put down at once.

SHAMBURG.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says: We learn from good authority that in the whole Shamburg oil district there is not a single well producing over fifteen barrels per day.

A TEST WELL IN WARREN COUNTY.

A letter from Youngsville, Warren county, to the Erie *Dispatch* says: A few of the enterprising citizens of Coal Hill and vicinity, near Garland, are putting down a test well for oil. The well is now down about five hundred feet, and indications are good. The late big strike between Garland and Enterprise gives the producers renewed energy. If fortune crowns their efforts, busy scenes will be enacted in the valley of the Brokenstraw.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1870.

Postal Telegraph.

There are now pending two bills establishing a postal telegraph system. One of these was introduced in the House by Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and referred to the select Committee on Postal Telegraph, of which he is chairman. It provides for the appointment of a commission to appraise all the telegraph lines in the country, which shall be bought at the appraisal by the Government, and thereafter be operated by Government officials in connection with the Postoffice Department. The other bill is based on the scheme of Mr. Hubbard, of Boston, embodied in the bill passed by the Senate, and also referred by the House to the select committee on the subject. It provides for the transmission of telegraph letters by contract with a company, which shall make telegraph connection with the postoffices of the country, do its work under bond to the Government in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and be subject to Government supervision in the manner of conducting business. This committee has considered both bills carefully, hearing arguments in the interest of all parties interested, and is ready to submit its conclusions to the House. The committee has not, however, been able to agree in favor of either system, but agreed yesterday that Mr. Washburn should report his own bill, while Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, will report the Senate—that is, the Hubbard—bill in a modified form. Mr. Dawes will support Mr. Palmer's report, while Messrs. Lawrence, Woodward and Beck are committed to neither side, holding themselves free to take whatever action may seem best when the matter comes before the House. Mr. Ferriss, who takes the place of Mr. Davis, of New York, on the committee, was not present when the matter was finally acted upon.

The Campaign in Georgia.

Attorney General Akerman left here last evening for Georgia, to take part in the political campaign now in progress there, and to look after the United States Senatorship from that State, for which position he is said to be a candidate. The fact of his departure gave rise to a rumor, which was current to-day, to the effect that he had resigned the Attorney Generalship. This rumor is a little premature, as he does not intend to resign until Congress reassembles after the holidays.

Schurz's Reply to Drake.

The following was the point made by Senator Schurz yesterday, in his reply to Drake, which was omitted in the Press report: "There are those in the Republican party who think they cannot conquer unless by some other means different from the great moral power of argument. There are those in the State of Missouri, I know, who, when disfranchisement was knocked from under their feet, threw up their hands and exclaimed, 'all is lost.' That class of politicians are those who, in the face of the great responsibilities, great questions, great problems and great struggles, are tortured by a lurking suspicion of their own nothingness. The men who abolished disfranchisement in Missouri are not made of that stuff. No, sir, all is not lost, but all is won. We are once more fighting for the good cause with a clear conscience.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1870.

Abolition of the Income Tax.

To-morrow Representative Kellogg, of Connecticut, will introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the income tax, and he will endeavor to bring the House to a direct vote on it, the object being to test the sentiment of the House on this matter.

Market House Burned.

The old market house, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, long one of the prominent eye-sores of the city, was burned early this morning. It was the largest establishment of the kind in this city, covering two entire blocks. The loss, independent of the main building, is about $150,000, which falls upon a class of small dealers. The fire broke out in three or four distinct parts of the building at the same time, and was without question the work of incendiaries. The matter excites much comment, and in connection with it it is remembered that the new market company, chartered by Congress to erect a building on the site of the old one, was by the act of incorporation, required to purchase the buildings and fixtures of the present occupants of stalls, at prices to be determined by persons properly selected. The Company was having considerable opposition from butchers and other market men, and will now escape payment of a large sum, and the delay occasioned by the opposition will be ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1870.

A case of considerable public interest, and of much importance to the legal profession, was heard at full length in the Supreme Court yesterday, and the decision will be forthcoming this week. The matters involved are as follows: In the original case in the Supreme Court, entitled "Texas vs. White et al., Mr. Durant, for the State of Texas, procured a rule upon Judge Paschal to show cause why he should not pay into Court, for the State aforesaid, the sum of $47,000, moneys received by him as counsel for the State in the above entitled cause. In answer Paschal set forth that in 1865 he was retained by Governor Hamilton, then Governor of the State of Texas, to pursue and recover $800,000 worth of United States indemnity bonds received by Texas from the United States for her public lands when annexed. When the war broke out these bonds were carried from the State by the rebels; $[illegible] worth found their way to England, and were negotiated, while the balance were uttered in the United States by White and others. From September, 1865, until February, 1870, when dismissed from the case by the Governor, Judge Paschal devoted a large share of his time, paying all his expenses, to the prosecution of various suits which he was obliged to commence to recover the bonds. The cause above spoken of he was successful in, and realized therefrom the $47,000 mentioned in the rule, and for which he was asked to account. Out of this sum he had expended over $11,000 for assistant counsel and other incidental costs, and had conducted other causes to a point at which an arrangement had been entered into between himself and the holders of other bonds, whereby the State of Texas would realize them all, when he was dismissed and negotiations broken off. Paschal had a special agreement with Governor Hamilton for a contingent fee of twenty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount realized, and yet here he was ordered to turn over the whole moneys collected, without reference to his disbursements or his claims for fees. He set up that he had a lien upon the money and papers for his charges and fees; also that Texas was indebted to him in the sum of $17,500 for reporting and publishing the State law reports, and $[illegible] for attorney's fees in a former case, which the State refused to pay. This case will enable the Supreme Court to settle the question under what circumstances it will interfere between lawyer and client, and what rights the former has, and how they are to be protected, and also the important matter whether the attorney has a lien for his charges on papers in his custody, and the legality of contingent fees. In the case of Texas against George Peabody & Co., in the same Court, to recover bonds carried to Maryland. There is also a rule on Paschal to show cause why his name should not be struck off as counsel for plaintiff. This case comes up to-morrow and involves the same principles as the above.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1870.

Attorney General Akerman, who has left for Georgia, to look after his prospects for the United States Senatorship there, is very much annoyed at the rumors prevalent to the effect that his relations with the Administration are not harmonious, and that he is about to resign on that account. There is the best authority for stating that his relations with the Administration have always been and are now of the most friendly and intimate character. The tenure of his present office depends altogether upon the action of the Georgia Legislature this winter in selecting United States Senators. If he should be elected to the latter position, he would resign the Attorney Generalship, but not otherwise. It is further stated that most of these Cabinet rumors, so far as they affect the Attorney General and Secretary Boutwell, are originated by the Pacific Railroad lobby, which is now here in great force, and is using every effort to create disaffection with these Cabinet officers on account of the action which they have lately taken with regard to the Government dealing with these roads. The story that Secretary Robeson is about to retire also has no more foundation than that relating to Mr. Akerman. The Secretary is a candidate for the United States Senatorship in New Jersey, and undoubtedly would resign in event of being elected, but only on that contingency.

So far as Mr. Creswell's going out is concerned, the talk is much the same as it was a few months ago, and it principally comes from the same quarter. Pennsylvania politicians demand that the claims of that State should be recognized in the Cabinet, and hit upon the Postmaster-Generalship on account of the disaffection existing against the present incumbent in various quarters, and his want of political strength in his own State. Now that General Pleasanton has been appointed to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, the Pennsylvanians are more united and determined than ever upon this change, although it does not appear that any positive programme has as yet been fixed upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1870.

An Unpopular Measure.

It seems that the Government clerks do not take kindly to ex-Senator Drake's bill providing for a compulsory fund to bury them in case of their decease. About a hundred and fifty clerks in the Third Auditor's office got up a petition, which was presented in the Senate to-day by Senator Pomeroy, protesting against the passage of this bill, and claiming that its provisions are obnoxious to every sentiment of manhood. So long as their tenure of office are so very frail, they are inclined to think that but few who pay the assessments required will ever stand a chance to die in their present positions, and thus realize the benefits of the tax imposed.

The Cuban Lobby

Here are busy in getting up rumors of Cuban successes, and of the favorable disposition on the part of the new Spanish Government to bring about a peace which shall guarantee to the revolutionists every thing which they are fighting for short of independence. It does not appear, according to best authorities on the subject here, that there is any foundation whatever for these statements, and that they are made solely for jobbing purposes. The new Spanish King, no doubt, is extremely anxious to bring about peace in the island, but it does not appear that he has had any negotiations with this Government as yet upon that subject. The condition of affairs in Cuba at the present time is not very hopeful. The Spanish troops are in possession of all towns and commercial points, while the revolutionists, as a general thing, hold the interior.

The House Opposed to the Abolition of the Income Tax.

The subject of abolishing the income tax came before the House to-day in a way which was a pretty fair indication that the sentiment of members is decidedly against it. A vote was taken upon the proposition to direct the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing this tax. Even in this form the House refused to second the demand for the previous question by a vote of ayes 64, nays 74. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee are understood to be opposed to action in the matter this session, and in this they are sustained by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Time of Meeting of Congress.

The House Committee on Judiciary considered the question of reporting a bill repealing the law for the meeting of Congress on the fourth of March. At the last session it had been agreed in committee to report in favor of repeal, but to-day that action was reconsidered. Much opposition to repeal manifested itself in the committee, Judge Bingham being very strongly against repeal.

The McGarrahan Case

Has been set for a further hearing by the Judiciary Committee of the House, on the second Monday in January. The Committee will then examine the question whether there is any foundation for the charge that a patent was really signed in Mr. Lincoln's time, giving the land to McGarrahan.

The Grand Social Event of the Season

Was the ball given here to-night at Masonic Hall for the benefit of the poor of Washington. President Grant, nearly all the members of the Cabinet and the various diplomatic corps, Senators and Representatives and their ladies, together with a host of distinguished civic and military personages from all parts of the country were present on the occasion, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the affair has been voted the most successful thing of the kind ever attempted here. The receipts from the sale of tickets added to the proceeds of the fair for this same purpose, which has been open here for the past three weeks, makes a handsome sum to be expended for the relief of the needy.

General Schenck to Leave for England.

The Administration is quite anxious to have General Schenck leave for London within the next two weeks, and he is very busy pushing such arrangements as he finds necessary to make in his affairs previous to his departure.

A Veteran Land Grant Scheme.

An old acquaintance, in the shape of a land grant, made its appearance on the floor of the House today. Fitch, of Nevada, renewed the attempt which was defeated on the last day of last session to withdraw the Central or Atchison branch of the Pacific Railroad bill from the Committee on Public Lands and restore it to the Speaker's table. The House, however, refused, and unless it reconsiders this action the bill will sleep through the session, since the Committee on Public Lands will not be called before final adjournment. The Committee on Pacific Railroads will also be unable to get the floor during the session, and all measures before it are dead without special action by the House takes particular bills out of its hands.

Meeting of Market Men.

The market men who lost so heavily by the burning of the old market house held a meeting to-day here, which was largely attended. Resolutions declaring it to be the belief of those present that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and also requesting the city government to offer a reward for his arrest, were unanimously adopted. The market men in their own behalf offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the discovery of the incendiary, most of which money was subscribed on the spot.

The Commissionership of Patents.

The President has informed his friends that he has definitely decided to give the Commissionership of Patents to Gen. M. D. Leggett, of Zanesville, Ohio. He was a favorite officer under Grant, and has a brilliant army record.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1870.

The friends of Senator Sumner are expecting publicity to be given within a few days to certain matters in which the White House, John W. Forney and Mr. Sumner are concerned, the latter indirectly. The exact character of the anticipated developments cannot be ascertained, but gentlemen who are on the most friendly terms with the administration assert that they will be such as to command universal attention, and further, that they are in the highest degree discreditable to some of the persons involved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1870.

It was expected that Senator Morton would to-day press his resolution providing for a Commission to investigate the subject of San Domingo's annexation. For some time in the early part of the session of the Senate Mr. Morton and other recognized friends of the San Domingo scheme were busy conferring with Senators in order to ascertain whether the passage of the resolutions was practicable. The result is judged to have been unsatisfactory, for no attempt was made to get the matter before the Senate. The signs are that this annexation scheme is not increasing in favor among the members of Congress, but losing ground every day. The opponents of the scheme are prepared to make instant and vigorous opposition to the resolutions of Mr. Morton whenever called up, and the ground of opposition is not so much that the resolutions do not require the confirmation of the Commissioners by the Senate, as that the act itself is an unfriendly one toward a sister republic, and the initiation of a measure which, if consummated, will involve the contingency of civil war with all its consequent calamity to business, property and life. If the resolutions are called up before the recess, they are not likely to come to a vote before late in January.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

A Remarkable Personal Explanation.

There was a remarkable scene in the House this morning, when Ingersoll, of Illinois, made a personal explanation. He referred to an article in the New York *Post*, criticising him, and went on to say that the article was not inspired by William Cullen Bryant, who, if he knew him (Ingersoll), would probably not have allowed its publication. But the editor of the *Post* had a brother, John H. Bryant, who lived in Ingersoll's District, who was a bad man, and he had inspired the attack. Ingersoll then boasted of having twice secured Bryant's removal from the Collectorship of his District, and said he was now officially reported a defaulter to the amount of over $[illegible]. As soon as Ingersoll sat down, Dawes took the floor. He said he had known J. H. Bryant from his youth, and his character was spotless. If he was a defaulter he (Dawes) should lose his faith in human nature. Farnsworth and Judd, of Illinois, both testified in a strong and earnest manner to the high integrity and personal worth of Mr. Bryant, whom they had known long and intimately. Ingersoll was thus put on the defensive, and made a very poor figure. He modified his assertion that Bryant was a defaulter, by saying he was reported as being in default to the Government, which members at once explained as the situation of many of the best officers of the Government, and was the result of the peculiar system by which the Government kept its accounts, affording not the slightest presumption of dishonesty. Ingersoll then lost his temper, and in an excited manner proceeded to make insinuations against the private character of Bryant, which, in view of the place, occasion and ladies in the galleries were simply low, contemptible and insulting. The upshot of this episode was that Ingersoll's personal explanation damaged himself about as much as it was possible for a man to do in so short a time.

Schenck

To-day met with the Committee of Ways and Means for the last time. He expects his nomination to be sent in to-morrow. Hooper, of Massachusetts, will succeed him as chairman of the committee.

Senator Pomeroy's Land Grabs.

Senator Pomeroy, it begins to be feared, will endanger his amicable relations with the President by his persistent devotion to a policy which the latter strongly disapproves. Notwithstanding the earnest protest of the message against more grants of public land to corporations, Pomeroy is continually introducing such measures. He got in another to-day.

Cameron's Last Job.

Senator Cameron rushed through the Senate the other day his bill incorporating the Southern Express Company, and it has already been introduced into the House. This is the same institution which the House Committee on Commerce unanimously reported against incorporating last session, it being well understood by members to be nothing better than a job.

The Election in Philadelphia.

The election to-day in Philadelphia to fill the place in the State Senate of Watts, deceased, resulted in the election of a Democrat. This makes the Senate Democratic. The House is Republican. The anti-Cameron men here are charging the defeat upon the Cameron Republicans, who, they assert, absented themselves from the polls because the party had refused to nominate a candidate of their selection.

Bill to Regulate Ocean Telegraphs.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday completed their ocean telegraph bill, and authorized Mr. Wood to report it. The bill is general in its terms, and authorized the laying of cables from any port of the world to the United States by any parties under certain restrictions. The rights of States in the premises as to the shore ends of cables are left in abeyance. It interferes with nobody's right, and puts all cables on the same terms. There are penalties for interfering with cables, and restrictions for proper and legitimate telegraphing. This bill will avoid action by Congress on single applications, as telegraph parties, under the general provision, can severally file their applications with the Department of State, and complying with the requirements of commerce and business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES.

Pennsylvania—McClintockville, Venango county, John Pinkerton; Egypt, Lehigh county, John Koch, Jr.; at Stevenson's Mills, Wayne county, Samuel D. Hawkins, Postmaster, *vice* J. L. Terrill, superseded; Tower City, Schuylkill county, Henry W. Snyder, Postmaster, *vice* John W. Mattis, resigned; Windham, Bradford county, Daniel Kyle, Postmaster, *vice* Wm. Kuykendall, resigned; Gray's Valley, Tioga county, Lafayette Gray, Postmaster, *vice* Joseph Strange, resigned; Joliet, Schuylkill county, Wm. Hechler, Postmaster, *vice* E. F. Wiset, resigned. Discontinued—Homer, Potter county. Route No. 2,852, Clearfield to Pennfield, J. A. McBride, contractor, service is increased one trip per week from 1st of January, and contractor allowed $175 per annum *pro rata*, changing schedule accordingly.

Postmasters Appointed.—James F. Weidman, at Bangor, Northampton county, *vice* J. Buzzard, resigned; John Overmiller at Logansville, York county, *vice* William H. Snyder, resigned; Josiah E. [illegible], at De Golier, McKean county, *vice* N. De Golier, resigned; William Grant, Postmaster at McKean, Erie county, *vice* W. Henry Stancliff, resigned; William Alexander, Baldwin, Butler county, *vice* W. C. Adams, moved away.

West Virginia—The office at Ben's Run, Tyler county, is discontinued.

STRUGGLE FOR UNITED STATES SENATORSHIPS.

Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, has gone home to look after his chances of election to the United States Senate, in place of Senator Yates, whose term expires next March. General Logan's friends here claim to know that he is sure to be elected.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, member of the House from Kansas, is the candidate for United States Senator of the anti-land subsidy wing of the Republican party in his State, while Hon. E. G. Ross, the present incumbent, is championed by the railroad companies. Both candidates are Republicans. Mr. Clarke is claimed to have a majority of the people of his State, while Mr. Ross has unquestionably the strongest money influence. The election takes place next month.

MINISTER WASHBURNE AT THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

It may not be generally known that a weekly mail is received at the State Department from Minister Washburne in Paris. This mail is sent sealed through the Prussian lines by Count Bismarck, who also permits one to be sent back to Mr. Washburne in return. The latest letters received from Mr. Washburne are dated November 29, in which he says he will probably remain in the besieged city. Nearly all the foreign ministers have left Paris, going out voluntarily or else from being recalled by their governments. Mr. Washburne says within a few days after his letter was written that the Swiss Minister and himself will probably be the only ones remaining in Paris.

SNUBBED.

Secretary Fish administered a severe rebuke to the Haytien Minister the other day. It appears that the Haytien Minister wrote to Secretary Fish complaining of the President's allusion to the Island of San Domingo in his recent annual message. Secretary Fish returned the letter, with a note saying that the representative of a foreign nation had no right, in his official capacity, to criticise or interfere with a message of the Chief Magistrate of the United States to his own people, and that his letter was impertinent and insulting, and that he would have no communication with him until an apology was offered.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The western distillers having become alarmed at the prospect of Congress passing Mr. Kelley's bill to abolish the revenue bureau and make spirits, malt liquors and tobacco the basis of revenue collections, have appeared here in force. They say distillers and dealers who have large stocks of tax-paid goods on hand are holding them at firm prices, and working hard for an increase of the tax to a dollar per gallon. They say a few of the low tax men in Congress have already gone over to that view, and will advocate the change. Among those persons named as being in favor of increasing the tax is Mr. Kelley. The distillers really believe the movement will come near success. They say it will put a million dollars in the coffers of each of twelve firms they can name, if the tax is increased. In answer to these statements and fears, it may be positively stated that the Forty-first Congress *will not increase* the tax on spirits. It has been held during this entire Congress by nearly every member of the two ruling committees, and by the prominent members of both Houses, that a high tax on whisky is simply a premium on illicit distillation, and it is shown that at 50 cents a gallon more tax is being collected than when the rate was $2 per gallon. There is no good reason for believing that the opinions of these gentlemen have undergone a change, except in the case of Mr. Kelley. It may be possible that he believes he has discovered a plan whereby a $1 tax can be faithfully collected. The distillers mentioned say that Philadelphia dealers are urging Mr. Kelley on, they, his constituents, having very large quantities of tax-paid spirits in store.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1870.

A DIPLOMATIC APOLOGY.

The Haytien Minister has addressed a letter to Secretary Fish, complaining of the manner in which the President alluded to San Domingo in his recent message to Congress. Secretary Fish, becoming indignant at this, wrote a note to the Haytien Minister, demanding an apology, on the ground that the action of the Minister was unnecessary and improper, because the President's message was a document relating to the affairs and interests of the internal government of the United States. It is understood an apology will be forthcoming.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There are strong reasons, from an authentic source, for believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England, in connection with the Alabama claims, will not be delayed for a much longer period. It is also believed that General Schenck will, soon after his arrival in England, resume the negotiations now suspended, and that they will be successfully carried forward in a firm but friendly manner, and that the English Government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit. The temper of the British people is thought to be favorable at this time for the success of the undertaking. The following are believed to be the points upon which the negotiations will be made: That the United States, as a basis of settlement, will require, first, that England shall pay the owners for the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction. Second, that England shall reimburse the United States Government for all expenses incurred by the United States in consequence of the Alabama and other cruisers. Third, that England shall make public recognition of the true principles of neutrality. On the basis of this settlement, it is thought the United States will not demand constructive damages in any event. Other sources of information from those alluded to above substantially confirm this statement of the subject. General Schenck will make no extortionate demands. He is not to threaten non-intercourse, or the forcible annexation of Canada; nor is he to demand a confession from Great Britain that she has acted dishonorably toward us—a confession that no proud nation would make, unless conquered and reduced to extremities. There is good authority for stating that General Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a proper and equitable settlement of actual money losses, and that there will be no talk of damages for injured honor in the diplomatic negotiations which he is to open and conduct. The reparation which he will be instructed to ask, it is believed, will be willingly accorded by the British Government. The erroneous impression prevailing with regard to General Schenck's mission places him in a false attitude at the outset, which is not pleasant for him to occupy.

PRESIDENT NOT PERSONALLY INTERESTED IN PORTER'S CONFIRMATION.

The case of Admiral Porter, whose nomination still heads the calendar of business in executive session of the Senate, will probably not be acted upon until after the holiday recess. Senator Cameron, who seems to be Porter's champion, partly on personal grounds and partly because Porter is a Pennsylvanian, is now absent in the South, and out of deference to his wishes, no action will be taken until he returns. The report that the President is in favor of Porter's confirmation is not true. *He felt it his duty to nominate him, and having done this, he considers his obligation discharged.*

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1870.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The opinion among leading Congressmen is that the Republicans will be beaten at the election in Georgia, which takes place this week. This is the view taken by many Republicans.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Adjournment virtually takes place to-morrow night, so far as the house is concerned, it having been decided to-day to devote Thursday to speeches in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

PROPOSED INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY.

Colonel J. J. Williams, Chief of Engineers of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, with his corps of engineers, went on board the Nipsic at Norfolk yesterday and sailed this morning for Mexico, to commence the construction of railways and other works upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec January 1st, 1871. The officers and men of the Nipsic, as well as those of the Kansas and Mayflower, of Capt. Shufeldt's ship canal exploring expedition, are now at Minatitlan and will be present, under the orders from the Navy Department, on the occasion of the breaking of ground on the line of this new inter-oceanic railway, which is destined to be of vast importance to the commerce of the United States. The United States consul at Minatitlan has been instructed by State Department to be present on the occasion and report the proceedings to that Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

The amnesty matter came up in the House again to-day, but did not get finished. The only speech of much interest to the floor or galleries was that of Bingham, which was a good specimen of his force and rhetoric. He objected to Butler's bill for various plausible reasons, and advocated his own amendment with earnestness and eloquence. He announced that if his amendment was rejected, he should vote for the substitute of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, as the next best thing. He said he would not support the proposition for unrestricted amnesty introduced by Farnsworth, because he did not believe the country was prepared for so sweeping a measure. During the delivery of Bingham's speech, most of the members present gathered around his chair, several standing during the whole time in the area about the Speaker's desk. The debate was continued during the afternoon by ten and fifteen minute speeches, mostly from Southern Representatives. When the hour for calling the previous question arrived, Butler surprised the House with an exhibition of his peculiar tactics by demanding the previous question on the amendments only, and not on the bill and amendments, declaring his purpose if either of the amendments materially changing the character of the bill were adopted, to move its recommittal, and in this connection he remarked that he could get along without amnesty as long as any member. All who had amendments pending protested, but Butler persisted, and the previous question was ordered only on the amendment. Butler then gave portions of his hour to two members, and when they had spoken the House adjourned, so that the matter will come up to-morrow as unfinished business, Butler having the floor.

NAPOLEON'S FALL.

Its Consequences—The Attitude of England With Reference to Prussia and Russia.

Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Under Secretary for the Home Department, addressed his constituents at Deal on Friday evening, November 18. The honorable gentleman said he had never stood before his constituents at a crisis in English history so great as the present one. Last year a profound peace reigned over the whole of Europe. Close at hand we had upon the throne of France *a powerful and faithful ally*. The Emperor of the French, however, was now a defeated captive, and his dynasty seemed at present to be crushed forever. Whatever faults he had as an individual, and whatever faults he might have committed by any despotic government, the Emperor had been at least true to France; and it was not for the French people or the English people to cast reproval upon him. Of course, standing in the position he (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) then stood in, as a member of the present government it was difficult for him to speak as outspokenly as a more independent member was warranted in doing, because what he might say might be taken as having some responsibility attached to it, although that was little as a matter of fact. He confessed honestly, although he knew a great portion of the liberal community of England differed from him in opinion, that there was, with regard to France and Prussia, six of one and half a dozen of the other." Both nations had been regarding each other for many years with a jealous eye, both had been preparing alike for an onslaught; and therefore he did not believe the fault could be ascribed to one nation more than another. The result was inevitable, as it always would be inevitable, where great and thriving populations were at the mercy of powerful and despotic monarchs. But it might be depended upon as certain that the tendency of all such conflicts was to the Democratic or constitutional principle. The point England had arrived at in this quarrel was this—were we prepared to carry our non-interference to such a length as to become a second rate Power in importance upon the Continent? It seemed to him that although there might be a quarrel in which we ought not to engage, yet the public opinion and the feeling of this country aimed at this—that England should at least have a moral weight and a great weight among the countries on the Continent of Europe, and that that Government would not be doing its duty which, for the sake of obtaining a temporary popularity with the taxpayers of the country, would shrink from advocating those principles which England thoroughly indorsed. According to that day's papers, Russia and Prussia were freely asserted to have an understanding with each other. An understanding between Russia and Prussia meant nothing more or less than the utter destruction of constitutionalism in Europe, and while every man living under a constitutional monarchy must have desired that German unity, honestly desired and honestly aimed at, should be obtained. If German unity meant Russian aggrandisement and Prussian despotism, he, for his part, looked upon the circumstance as confirming the view he had taken from first to last of the war. *It would be a great misfortune for England and Europe if France was so humiliated and her power so destroyed as that there would be no counterpoise to Russia and Prussia.* For his part he could not remain a member of any government if that government were not prepared to uphold the honor of England in transactions such as this. When, however, the day of reckoning came, the country might rest assured that the present government would not be backward in maintaining the honor of the country. He had the best reason for believing—he might say he knew—that the efficiency of the military and naval services, in view of the present state of affairs upon the Continent, was a subject which was being very carefully considered by the government, who were fully awake to the exigencies of the case. Of course, there would be various opinions as to the part that England should play in order to take her proper position. His opinion was that she should endeavor to speak with a moral weight in the councils of Europe; but we could not have a proper weight unless we had a certain amount of physical force to back it.

* * *

THE managers of the various New York railroad and steamboat lines have discovered that it is for their interest to put down fares, to commute and hold out other inducements to New Yorkers to change their abiding places. Their efforts have been crowned with success, until it is computed that there are now nearly two hundred and fifty thousand people who pass to and from the city daily. This drain, which steadily increases in volume, tells heavily upon the boarding houses, which have hitherto been accustomed to command exorbitant prices, and the supply of boarders is much less than the demand.

* * *

JOHN H. SURRAT, of assassination infamy, is too huge a load for the Democrats to carry just now, and has come out in a card in which he says that in lecturing he does not appear as an exponent of party principles. Referring to the harsh criticism of the New York *World*, he says: "Conscious to myself of right, I will not be deterred from the course I choose to follow by the howlings and carpings of those who would be my friends if they dared."

OUR NEW ACADEMY OF ART.

What the Association Has Done and is Going to Do.

For years and years the citizens of Pittsburgh prided themselves on their love of the substantial and intrinsically useful. Breathing an atmosphere of iron, their very modes of thought and habits of action became ironized. So long as a building, be it plain as a Pennsylvania Dutchman's barn, gave them the capacity of carrying on their peculiar branches of manufacture they were satisfied as well as though it pleased the eye with all the varied beauty of sculptured cornice, column and capital. They recognized no utility in beauty—except that of their women—and cared not to have its objects about—except, again, the women. A public park, with all its fresh air, swaying trees, singing birds and other hints of rurality was good enough in its way, but then a city could exist—nay prosper without it.

A fine statue was very nice to look upon, showed the high order of some fool's genius who probably had starved in a garret; and it had likely made the fortune of some shrewder man, hence again good, but it could do no work, could produce no iron nor coal nor copper; could not be sold as old marble for some nabob's tomb, hence of no earthly account. A superb picture was but so much oil, colors and canvas with so much labor and skill in its combination, representing so many dollars and cents, good enough for the shop windows, for those who *could* sell, and for those who *would* buy, yet was it a preposterous, absurd idea to dream that such baubles were worthy the possession of any man or community, or that their contemplation could in the least elevate the moral or intellectual tone of such man or community. But a change has taken place in the opinions of citizens, and a consequent change in their actions. They recognized that parks, monuments, statues, pictures, are a necessity, as well as a luxury. They acted immediately, and now we have a fine park in which there are monuments, fountains, and minature imitations of nature. 'Tis true we have no collection of statuary, but that will come. And after the parks, etc., we are going to have—may have—a picture gallery, which already possesses some of the finest works of eastern and home artists, and promises to become the germ of an ACADEMY OF ARTS unsurpassed by any in the country. Last summer some of our most wealthy and influential burghers assembled together, and studied up a plan for such an undertaking. They knew it would take money, so money they gave, and besides concluded to allow other people to give in such a manner that all may become members of the association. If a man subscribe $10 00 annually he is a member, and is entitled to an annual ticket for his family, and ten additional admission tickets. He will have access at all times to the gallery, and will be admitted without extra charges at the two special exhibitions to be given annually, when famous pictures from all parts of the land will be loaned the Academy for the occasion. The society's organization is complete, with president and vice president, and their principles are Democratic since every subscriber is allowed a voice in any further proceedings. With all surplus funds it is intended to purchase more pictures, and only those which give evidence of the highest order of merit, will be procured. The best of all is that the gallery is to be opened to the public in a few days. So much for aims and ends; now for results attained. First, a fine suit of well lighted and comfortable rooms have been fitted up in the Library Building; secondly, Bierstadt, Shattuck, McEntee, De Hass, Smillie, Brevoort, Bristor, Rothermel, and many other Eastern artists, the mention of whose names, simply, is a sufficient guarantee of the pictures' merit. Nor is Pittsburgh unrepresented, for her noblest young talent looks forth from many parts of the walls. Rothermel, whose great picture of Gettysburg was unveiled yesterday at Philadelphia, sends to us his "CHRISTIAN MARTYRS," a picture whose merit may be suspected from its ten-thousand dollar value. Then Bierstadt's, Shattuck's, DeHass', Brevoort's—well we won't tell you of *these*, because all intend to go and see for themselves, and we would not have everyone say: "Oh! what *did* you tell me for?" as the lady, who had but opened the newspaper, did to her husband when he was telling her of various items of greatest interest. We would like to talk of these and of that very large master picture which so faithfully portrays one of history's most pathetic and tragic incidents, but we will not, for we wish all its horror and tragedy mixed with pathos to burst upon you at once, as it will so soon as you open the door of the gallery. But pictures are not the only attraction. There is a work of art of another kind, executed in New York, which is certainly the most exquisite piece of its kind ever seen in this city. As was said, the rooms will be open in a day or two, and it would be advisable to go early since crowds do not increase the opportunities of seeing pictures.

Many papers, in conclusion, would preach a sermon to their readers on the merits of such an institution, and the necessity of patronizing it, but we know that the individual refinement of Pittsburg's people will express these matters in more forcible and convincing language than we could hope to employ.

Reduction of Fees of Office.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, December 20.]

At the late election in the county of Allegheny, the Republican organization stood upon the platform of retrenchment and reform. The resolutions of the Convention were not trifles, gotten up merely to secure victory and then to be forgotten as soon as success was secured. The citizens of the county were assured that the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, would carry out their wishes in this respect, and every individual nominee pledged himself to do so. *Without these assurances, the regular ticket could not have been elected, and the confidence in the performance of the promises then made must not be abused. If the legislative nominees on the regular ticket* are permitted to act untrammelled, we feel satisfied that they will strictly carry out these pledges. They will, however, find that a thousand technical points will be raised, some having every appearance of equity, and some that are based solely and entirely on the grounds of favoritism. To the last character of interference there should be not the slightest concession. No matter who it may strike, whether a personal friend or antagonist, reform should unhesitatingly be pursued. Any dereliction in this respect, will find no palliation in any such miserable excuse, but on the contrary, the violation of a public pledge for such impure reason, should and will be universally condemned.

With reference to the other point, (equity), it can only arise where an appeal is made on the ground, that the new law ought not to be retrospective in its character, so as to be made to take effect before the terms of the present incumbents expire. This argument cannot in any manner be applied, however, to those elected on the platform adopted by the late regular Republican convention. They sought the office with full knowledge that official fees were to be reduced, and a fixed salary adopted in the future. There would be, therefore, no equity in claiming that they should be allowed the same remuneration as those who preceded them, nor no justice in the demand that the law should begin to take effect at the end of their term. Having been elected on a platform of retrenchment and reform, having taken this ground before the people, and succeeded by assuming to favor the reduction of official fees, they have not the slightest equity in the demand that their fees should not be reduced during their term.

There were, however, incumbents at the time of the late election, and whose terms of office have not yet expired. We shall be content if our members reduce the fees of these offices, to take effect at the end of the term of the present officials. This would be our opinion if the present incumbents were Democrats, not Republicans, for we look only to the individual incumbent, and not to his political status, in this question. They were elected under a condition of affairs, by which their yearly returns were much larger than the proposed reduction. Whether too large or not is not the question. Those returns were regular official fees, and every cent was honestly received. Relying on this income, they may have been induced to enter into monied negotiations, that were honestly made under the then existing state of affairs, that, should a reduction of their fees now be made, they would be utterly unable to meet. This would be dishonoring a man who had committed no offence, and only entered into obligations which, at the time they were made, his office gave him the right to incur. Lands or houses may have been bought, with money paid down, and the balance secured by outstanding bonds and mortgages, which it was proper to have purchased and secured under the old rule, but which, should his present fees be reduced, would turn him out of house and home, and rob him of all he possessed.

We do not know that any official is in that position, but we do know that he might readily be, under the inducements heretofore held out by his annual returns, to make purchases and provide a home for the future. But we cannot enter into his domestic life, and if we could, would have no right to make distinctions between old incumbents should we find some it would ruin, and others it would not. The principal is the whole question before us, and we frankly believe, looking at the evils that might arise under a sudden reduction of the office fees of old incumbents, that the spirit and the letter of the resolutions of the Republican convention will be carried out by making the law take effect for all new incumbents at once, and for those offices already filled at the time of election, at the expiration of the term of the present officials. In this way no possible harm could arise to any individual, and a just and equitable retrenchment will be effected.

BEAVER, PA.

Improvements—Sabbath School Convention—Closing Exercises of Seminary and Institute—Lecture Course of Young Men's Christian Association, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, December 17, 1870.

We used to speak of ours as a staid and "finished town," but since the erection of fine churches and an elegant business block on one corner of our Diamond, and the enclosing of our beautiful public squares, we think that we have a new "lease of life," and almost feel like giving that title to some of our whilom more pretending neighbors. This week has been quite an eventful one. For two days the County Sabbath School Association was in session, presided over by Rev. D. P. Lowary, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and participated in by Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Revs. Shields, of Bridgewater, Smith, of Freedom, Wilson, of this place, Aughey, of North Sewickley, and others of the clergy and laity. Resolutions were passed commending the cause specially to the pastors and older members of the several churches. I may say that the Sunday Schools in these towns are very good. Some of them, I am satisfied, would not suffer by comparison with your city schools. Free use of maps and the blackboard is made in several of them.

Thursday evening the bell of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, one of Fulton's best, weighing near three thousand pounds—invited us to the spacious and beautiful lecture room of this Church to witness the closing exercises of our Seminary Institute conducted so efficiently for so many years by Prof. R. T. Taylor, now recognized as one of our most careful and enterprising educators. These entertainments are always instructive and popular, and this of which we are about to speak did not detract from the reputation of the Institution in this respect.

The exercises were opened with a fine duet by the Misses Coon, of Omaha, Neb., which was sprightly and tastefully executed. Of the other instrumental pieces we name as deserving of special commendation a solo by Miss Jones, of Webster; La Source, by Miss Richardson, of Tidioute; Souvenir de Purini, by Miss Ella McCreery, of Beaver; one of Leckhorn's composition, very brilliant and showy, by Miss Nellie Barker, of New Brighton, and one of Wallenhaup's by Miss Beacon; the Bells, by Miss Mamie Holmes, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Sewickley. A private vocal class did themselves much credit by the simple and hearty rendering of their pieces. "Didst thou but know," by Balfe, was well rendered by Miss Ollie Campbell, of Bridgewater, and "Lucie Ardite," Kellogg Waltz, by Miss Susie May, of Tionesta.

We ought to say that the vocal department is under the care of the excellent wife of the Principal, and shows her skill in developing and training the voice. Prof. Benter and his lady won much by their duett, "Overture to Poet and Peasant." The Professor is one of the comparatively few teachers that keeps up his practice, so that he can show his pupils how a piece should be executed.

The first essay, by Miss Clara Hunter, of Tionesta, "The Slavery of Habit," was a well written and well read production. Miss Emma Roberts, of this place, read a very carefully prepared essay on "Appearance Contrasted with Reality." "The Value of Fiction," by Miss Linnie Richardson, of Tidioute, was highly appreciated both for its matter, style and manner of reading. The poem entitled "Wanted, a Minister's Wife," was admirably recited by seven young misses, and was deservedly applauded. Salathiel's address to Titus was declaimed in a spirited and forcible manner by Mr. H. S. McConnel, of Bridgewater. Mr. Oscar Grant, of Rochester, entertained and convulsed the audience by his recital of "Josh Billings on Matrimony."

Thus closed the fall term of this institution, which we feel is deserving of extensive patronage; and we are happy to learn that it never had a better class of patrons nor more of them than during the session just closed. The next session opens on the 3d of January, 1871, thus giving the opportunity for pupils to enjoy the holidays at home without breaking in upon the studies of the term. We bespeak for it a full attendance. We wish your city readers who have occasion to send their children from home would make the acquaintance of Professor Taylor and his excellent school.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have arranged for a course of lectures, to commence after the holidays. Several gentlemen from your city and suburbs are on the list.

X.

STUPENDOUS TOBACCO FRAUDS.

Arrest of a Major General for Defrauding the Revenue—Important Developments Forthcoming.

Some time ago, James J. Brooks, United States Revenue Detective, (who was shot and almost killed in Philadelphia, while attempting to make a seizure), while working up a case in New York, discovered a shipment of fraudulent tobacco through Gen. John Ramsey, whose factory and store were at the corner of Montgomery and Green streets, Jersey City. Among the rest were thirty-seven barrels shipped to parties in the Western District of Pennsylvania, principally in Luzerne county. These barrels contained counterfeit stamps and stamps which had been used before. An indictment was found against Ramsey at Williamsport, in September last, and a process was issued for his arrest. He was taken into custody and brought to this city. As he presented a very genteel appearance, had been a Major General of Volunteers, and served with distinction all through the war, having been wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and as he was known to military officers here as a good soldier, he was released on condition that in ten days he would send a recognizance, with bail for his appearance at the October term of Court. The time expired, and the recognizance was not sent.

District Attorney Swoope then issued a bench warrant for his arrest, and sent it to officer Harry Clark, formerly Chief of Police under Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia. The officer found the General at Jersey City, and arrived with him here on Saturday. Finding himself unable to get bail here, he telegraphed to various friends, in different parts of the country, but without eliciting an answer. He was then committed to jail, and as the prison doors closed upon him he wept like a child.

Ramsey is said to be an old offender. He started his brother, William Ramsey, in business as a tobacco manufacturer, at Keyport, New Jersey, two years ago, and a sloop load of tobacco, fresh from his factory, was seized by the Government, with fraudulent stamps on the packages. When the General was first arrested, he had had some intimation of the visit of the officers, and prepared himself by destroying his books. In his waste basket were found the *debris* of books containing entries of business transactions extending into August, 1870. Specimens of the *debris* are in Mr. Swoope's possession. When arrested this week, he was seen secreting a box under some goods, which, on examination, proved to be a cigar box literally filled with stamps which had been used and removed from tobacco packages.

The establishment in New York, from which the fraudulent tobacco came through Ramsey into this district, was seized by the Government, and has been appraised at $700,000. It is believed that the trial, which will take place in February next, will develop one of the most stupendous tobacco frauds which has been perpetrated since the law was enacted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man and Horse Killed and Buggy Smashed at the Wilkinsburg Crossing by a Ballast Train of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Allen Ramsey, a puddler, residing in the Ninth ward, met with an accident at the Wilkinsburg crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday evening which resulted in his death on Saturday morning. He had been to Wilkinsburg on business and was returning about six o'clock in a buggy. While passing over the crossing at Wilkinsburg, a ballast train, backing towards the city, of the approach of which Mr. Ramsey was entirely unaware, struck and demolished the buggy, killed the horse, and threw Mr. Ramsey from the wrecked buggy to the track, where the train passed over him, cutting off both legs and fracturing his skull in a terrible manner. He was removed as quickly as possible to the residence of his uncle at Braddock's Fields, where Dr. Hammond was summoned. From the first the case was pronounced hopeless, and at an early hour Saturday morning death came to the relief of the unfortunate man. The injured man before expiring stated that there was no light or other signal on the train which struck him, and in the darkness he could not see it. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Coroner West held an inquest on the remains on Saturday. The testimony adduced on the inquest showed that the men on board the train had given no signal of its approach, either by flagging or whistling, and the jury returned the following verdict:

"The jury find that Allen Ramsey came to his death on Saturday, December 17, 1870, *by being struck by the tender of a ballast train at the public crossing at Wilkinsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad*, through negligence on the part of the conductor and engineer in not having the proper head-lights placed on said train, when running in a reversed position; and we, the jury, would recommend the said authorities of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company to place a watch or watchman at the crossing for the protection of lives and the property of the traveling public." The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour when the accident happened. *The horse and buggy belonged to Rody Patterson.*

FOUND DROWNED.

An Aged Settler of Neville Island Gone to His Final Resting Place.

Yesterday morning the remains of John Kerr, aged seventy-seven years, one of the first persons who settled upon Neville Island were found floating in the Ohio river near Agnew Station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Owing to the inability of Coroner West, from his accident to attend to the duties of the office, Alderman Neubert proceeded to the place mentioned and held an inquest. The deceased was in the city on Saturday last and after making some purchases returned home. As was his usual custom, he rowed over in a skiff from the station to the island, and a little boy living thereon says he saw him in the skiff. The little fellow then went into the house, and on coming out again observed the skiff floating about without an owner, the oars still lying in the carlocks. Suspicions were at once aroused and search was made, but Kerr could not be found, and until the remains were received yesterday it was not known that he was drowned. It is supposed that in raising up to get out of the skiff he slipped over, because one of his hips was stiffened and he had a peculiar way of getting out of the frail craft, which considering the high water and the swift current encountered here could not possibly have proven the safest. In no other way can the accident be accounted for, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased had resided on the Island for forty years, and about thirty rears ago was accustomed to rowing potatoes in a canoe to this market. He leaves a family behind him.

SUICIDE.

An Alleghenian Shoots Himself at New Albany, Indiana.

A young man named David Hastings, a citizen of this city, committed suicide last Wednesday at New Albany, Indiana, by shooting himself. Some time since Hastings, who is a glassblower by occupation, left this city with his brother for New Albany, where they procured work, securing boarding together at a house in that city. About three weeks ago a curious change took place in Mr. Hastings, and it became apparent that his mind was somewhat affected. His actions were strange, and as he was walking along the street one day a man passing by happened to cough, when he said "that man wants to kill me." Last Wednesday the brother decided to take him to a physician that evening, and see what could be done in his case. The brother went to supper, leaving David in his room. While at supper a sharp report was heard up stairs, the boarders thinking it was slate cracking in the fire. When Mr. Hastings returned to his room he was horrified to find the dead body of his brother lying by the door. A pistol in one hand and a deep wound in the breast told the tale—the unfortunate young man had shot himself, the bullet passing through his heart, producing instant death.

The remains of the deceased were brought, on Saturday, to his parents residence on Main street, this city, and were interred yesterday afternoon. Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and was well and favorably known in this community.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breese.

The death of Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breese was announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning. The deceased was born in the State of New York in 1794, and received an appointment to the Naval Academy in 1810. He was a midshipman at the battle of Lake Champlain. On the 27th of April, 1816, he was commissioned as a lieutenant, and on the 23d of December, 1838, as commander. He was assigned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1836, and to the rendezvous in Baltimore in 1840. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned as captain, and commanded the frigate Cumberland in 1845. He also served as captain in the Pacific squadron during the Mexican war, and took part in the attack and capture of the towns of Tushan and Tobasco, Mexico, and also at the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847. During the late rebellion the Admiral rendered efficient service to the Government in fitting out vessels for sea, etc. On the 16th of May, 1862, he was commissioned Rear Admiral, and was assigned to duty as one of the Lighthouse Inspectors, and in 1865 to special duty in New York. In 1869 he was appointed Port Admiral at Philadelphia, and by reason of an order of the Navy Department, which established New York as the only city entitled to a Port Admiral, was relieved from duty.

Admiral Breese had been sixty years in the service of the United States Government, and during all that time rendered his country valuable assistance. He leaves a widow, but no children.

FROM LA GUARDO, TENNESSEE.

Invitation to Immigrants—The Soil and Its Productions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LA GUARDO, TENN., December 7, 1870.

We want sober, industrious, energetic immigrants to fill the places left vacant by the emigration of the natives to Texas, who are getting away from here as fast as possible. It looks, too, as if they were all going. Knowing of no medium so likely to reach the clas of people needed here as your widely-circulated journal, I write you this letter.

We are thirty miles above Nashville, on the Oriolo or Cumberland river. We grow all the cereals and grasses, cotton and tobacco, goobers, onions and potatoes. The country is finely timbered, and healthy beyond compare. The lands are rich—rich at five to fifty dollars. The best plan for immigrants is to make up a party of neighbors and friends who desire to change their location, and send one of their number to "spy out the country." The market is full of farms, which can be purchased at reasonable prices. This is the finest fruit country in the world outside of Champagna. I have one orchard of 1,000 trees three years old. Come and see the country.

TURNER VAUGHAN.

* * *

IT is stated that the entire stock of the Philadelphia new steamship company has been subscribed, and so great has been the eagerness of capitalists that subscriptions for twice the amount has been offered. The bonds have also all been offered for even before they have been placed upon the market, so that the success of the enterprise may be considered as secured. This company has started under unusually favorable auspices, and it has secured the cordial support of many who have formerly declined to engage in any of the steamship projects that have been started at various times. The *Telegraph*, from which we derive this statement, further says:

We have been favored with an inspection of the subscription list, which will be published in a few days; but, strange to say, we do not find upon it the names of some of the most prominent shippers and shipowners of Philadelphia, and the success of the enterprise will depend entirely upon the support of others than those who have been supposed to be the special representatives of the commercial interests of Philadelphia.

* * *

MR. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has received a letter from Mr. Edward Reed, dated London, December 2, in which the writer says: "Immediately after the Alabama question is settled, and peace and kindly feelings are insured, there will be such an exodus of the bone and sinews of England to our country as will astonish even the most sanguine of us."

STATE POLITICS.

BEAVER COUNTY, December 17, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a number of your paper a few days ago, I noticed a paragraph giving the names of a number of prominent Pennsylvanians, who are indicated as candidates for Governor, to succeed Governor Geary. They are all worthy men, with sufficient ability and experience for the office; but I think this end of the State should ask that high station for one of our citizens. We have done nothing but our duty probably when we elected Curtin, and re-elected him, then elected Geary and re-elected him, for in truth the election of both these men was accomplished by our end of the State. Therefore, we should ask and demand a Governor from our midst. In view of this, I recommend Colonel *R. B. McComb*, of New Castle, a lawyer by profession, once a member of the General Assembly, and with ability and experience in the political management of State affairs to eminently qualify him for the high station.

ROUNDHEAD.

The Greene county Republican Committee will meet in Waynesburg to-morrow, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the approaching State convention.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing of the canvass in the First Senatorial district, says: "The election of the Republican candidate for Senator from the First district is now demanded by every consideration of right, in the name of the Republican party, and justice in the name of the people. If we lose that Senator the chances are that we may lose control of the Senate for ten years to come; that the calling of a convention to amend the constitution will be indefinitely postponed; that the success of the adoption of a judicious civil code will be jeopardized, and that a greater portion of the wholesome legislation which the Republican party is pledged to place on the statute books will not get there for years to come. With such important considerations before them, the Republicans of the First Senatorial District, instead of losing, should gain votes to increase their majority at the special election."

"Invisible" writes from Harrisburg to the Blair county *Radical*: "An informal caucus of Republicans was held in Philadelphia, last week, and although the proceedings were secret, it has leaked out that Webb is to be Speaker of the House, and Strang Chairman of Ways and Means. No definite action was had on the Treasurer question, but it is whispered that Mackey will go off. Huff has lately enlisted in his support some strong help from the M'Junkin element displeased at the Philadelphia caucus. Taggart is losing ground for the regular nomination, but keeps up a bold front. White is being strongly opposed for Senate Speaker, and it is hinted that a strong man will be brought out against him, backed by great corporate influences. I would not be surprised if White is floored."

Octavius V. Catto, the colored man put forward as a candidate for Senator in the First district, writes to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* to "disavow all participation in any movement looking to such an unwise and impolitic step." His card concludes as follows: "On the contrary, I would urge every friend of mine, and, what is still better, every friend of the great party and greater principles, which have placed us in the exercise of the suffrage, to work diligently and persistently for the election of that experienced, capable and honest gentleman, Joseph R. Lyndall, in whose success we not only reward a true and tried friend, but secure the district and control the Legislature."

J. A. Scranton, of the Scranton *Republican*, in commenting on the use of his name by the Pittston *Gazette*, in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, says: "We have never before alluded to the *Gazette's* complimentary nomination, not that we failed to appreciate the flattering mention, but because we are to well aware of the strong current of political favor in this State to aspire to anything of the kind for ourselves, or for such of our local politicians as might claim such honors by reason of priority of party standing and longer and more effective public service. We maintain, however, as heretofore, that the Republicans of Luzerne are entitled to a handsome recognition from the party at large, and believe they will receive it before the lapse of many years."

The Scranton *Republican* says: "The friends of the contending candidates for State Treasurer are very quiet just now, and it is difficult to conjecture what is really being done. Mr. Coleman, of Lebanon, appears to have been hauled off by common consent of his friends. Mackey No. 2, (the Democratic Mackey) appears also to have been dropped. We do not like this silence and apparent serenity in the political horizon; we fear it portends a storm."

The colored Republicans of the First Senatorial district held a meeting on Saturday evening, and resolved to give Joseph R. Lyndall their united and hearty support at the ballot box to-day.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* is informed that Mr. Ed. G. Lee, at one time representative from the Seventeenth district, and more recently Assistant Clerk of the House, wishes to succeed General Selfridge as Chief Clerk.

OHIO NEWS.

Seventy new houses have been built in Bellaire during the past year, costing $170,000.

The Chillicothe *Advertiser* suggests Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck for Governor.

Flax culture is profitable. Mr. A. Sherman, of Morrow county, sold $2,000 worth of seed from eighty-five acres of flax, and the straw will nearly pay for the cultivation of the crop.

The pay rolls of the manufacturing establishments of Bellaire foot up $55,000 per month.

A boy named Smythe, residing near Adamsville, was holding a colt last week, and the halter became fastened around his wrist. The colt got frightened, and dragged the boy several times around the field, causing his death.

Clevelanders are endeavoring to raise a fund for the permanent endowment of Western Reserve College, with good prospects of success.

An Ashtabula preacher secured a large attendance on a recent Sabbath by announcing previously that on that occasion a marriage ceremony would be performed. He prepared a sermon in which he united the "Lamb and the Church," and some of his auditors grumbled that he had been guilty of false pretenses.

Capt. Alexander Coffin, an "old Nantucket whaler," and for many years a resident of Ravenna, died there December 7th, of cancer, at the age of eighty years.

The Congregational Charge at Charleston, Portage county, has secured the services of Rev. H. V. Hitchcock, son of the President of Western Reserve College. He preached his first sermon there on the 27th ult.

The Salem Coal and Iron Company have at last reached a thirty-inch vein of coal, at the depth of 127 feet below the surface, which is said to be of a very superior quality. They intend sinking the shaft an additional depth of thirty-nine feet, where is said to lay a larger and better vein of coal.

The Twelfth Ohio cavalry will hold their annual reunion at Mansfield to-morrow (Tuesday.)

Mr. Schweitzer, formerly in the hardware business in Canton, and now in the same business in New York, has recently been swindled out of a large sum of money by two of his clerks, a man named Bondeville, a native of Louisville, Ohio, and another named Ferguson. They cheated him by false entries, forged indorsements, etc., and then sailed for the diamond fields of Africa.

A farmer in Perry county recently undertook to induce his wife to convey her property to him, by pretending that she had poisoned him and threatening her arrest. A Justice of the Peace refused to officiate, however, because the deed would be illegal on account of threats. The husband immediately recovered.

A pair of elk horns, measuring four feet long and nine inches broad at the tips, was found imbedded in the mud in Newell's Lake, in Logan county, a few days since.

The tobacco crop in Montgomery, Butler and Warren counties was never so good as the present year. It is everywhere in excellent condition, and has cured admirably.

Col. D. C. Richmond, in his report before the Horticultural meeting in Urbana, reported the wine crop of Sandusky and the island region at 1,500,000 gallons, and table grapes shipped abroad at 1,600 tons. The reports from various sections of the State showed that the year has been a very favorable one for fruit growers.

At Huron the fish business has been unusually successful during the past season, about 12,000 packages having been shipped. The largest catch at one haul was seven tons.

A young lady named Leonora Lett fell in a well twenty-four feet deep and containing four feet of water, in Muskingum county, a few days ago, and, strange to say, was rescued almost unharmed.

John H. Schenck, who settled in Butler county early in the present century, died last week at the age of ninety-one.

The extraordinary richness of the mineral deposits of Perry county has long been known to scientific men, but little effort has hitherto been made to utilize the gifts of nature. A company has lately been formed, however, to work the iron and coal mines, and the proprietors are most sanguine of large returns.

Edmund Johnston, of Senecaville, Guernsey county, aged seventy-nine, walked from the county seat to his home, a distance of ten miles, a few days since.

A lead mine is said to have been discovered near Middletown, Butler county, which gives rich surface indications.

The Alumni Association of the Wesleyan Female College, of Cincinnati, are making efforts to raise $10,000, with which to endow a chair in their college, the incumbent of which is always to be selected from their number.

James Phillips got drunk in Lima, spent the night in the lock-up, and started home the next day with three jugs of whisky. He drove the wagon off a small bridge over a little stream, and falling under it, was drowned in a few inches of water.

* * *

"MALAKOFF" of the New York *Times* in a late letter asserts that Louis Napoleon, although looked upon as one of the famous men of his times, never did but one act worthy of a good man, and that was the freeing of Lombardy from the Austrian yoke. The correspondent further affirms that the Empire "was running into a decadence of barbarism as fast as it could go," and goes on to give some signs thereof, in language which is so forcible that we quote it at the risk of making a large instead of SMALL NOTE:

A nation cannot be great which gives five hundred millions of francs a year to its army in time of peace, and but forty millions a year to primary education. No civilized man can look these two figures in the face without blushing. A nation cannot be great which spends four hundred millions of francs in fine barracks, imperial palaces, gilded domes, grand opera houses, and which has not a single school house fit to show to a foreigner. A nation cannot be great which believes that the welfare of the State depends on its carrying on its shoulders such a cadavre as that of the Papal government. A nation cannot be great which gives 200,000,000 of francs a year to support such an imbecility as the temporal power of the Pope, and refuses for years to contribute 100,000 francs to Gustave Lambert for the expedition in search North-west passage. A nation can never progress while it persists in the old and superannuated system of centralization, by which power is concentrated in one man and in one place, and no occasion is given for the expansion of the minds of other men. A nation must be on the confines of barbarism which does not perceive the monstrous immorality of taking money out of the State Treasury, the tax contributions of the half-starved laborers of the rural districts, to pay for the 'pigeon wings' of M. Petitpas or the *pirouettes* of Mlle. Fiocre on the boards of the Grand Opera."

Nor is the new Government entirely free from the desire for centralization of power. Moreover, there is such a lack of confidence in men generally that no one is considered safe unless he is under the eye of some Government spy. Every official has some insane idea which he desires to practicalize in the Government, thereby producing a little chaos. The same arbitrary arrests occur as under the Empire; the inclination of imposing opinions rather by force or by secresy than by free discussion and the ballot, still prevails. Many other phenomena render it very doubtful whether the Republic is not as corrupt as the Empire, and whether it can long endure.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

In Philadelphia, a few days ago, a new church was dedicated, which is spoken of as "the most elegant piece of church architecture in the city." "Built of white marble" "ornate Gothic style," "two great windows of carved stone tracery," "richly stained glass," "a tower and spire conscientiously carried out in white marble to the very apex, two hundred and thirty feet or more from the pavement," "the most charming sight on which the eye can rest;" such are a few only of the details of the description of the exterior of the edifice. The interior, we are informed is completed in corresponding style. Solid walnut, richly carved; the pulpit wrought in marble of different colors; a first class organ occupying the loft opposite the pulpit; two bronze statuettes occupying the opposite corner, each holding in uplifted arms a vase filled with fresh flowers at every service; these are some of the details regarding the inside of the new church. The fact which entitles the building to particular notice is the circumstance that it is a Methodist Church. It thus appears that the finest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the State has been built by the religious denomination which formerly cherished extreme plainness in its places of worship as in most perfect accordance with the simplicity of its forms. Methodism does not undergo the change indicated by the erection of such houses of prayer without provoking earnest protest from its own members and unfavorable comment among outsiders. The protests, however, are certain to be uttered for the most part in vain, while the animadversions of people not directly interested seem often grounded in misapprehension. The great founder of Methodism saw nothing inconsistent with Christianity in the cathedrals of the English Church, with which he desired his followers to remain connected, and were he now alive and in Philadelphia, he would probably commend the zeal and liberality to which the fine church just finished owes its existence. Christians who live in fine homes splendidly furnished, are palpably inconsistent if they do not build fine churches. Besides, such churches are necessary to their own comfort, as worshipers. A very important consideration is also the educating, refining influences of tasteful architecture on the community. A congregation who build a beautiful church, do something to improve the taste and morals of residents and visitors, quite independently of the instruction imparted from its pulpit. Then, as mere ornaments of the city, increasing its attractiveness and promoting its honor, the more beautiful churches we can have the better, and those who build them are entitled to the thanks and praises of the public. For talk about money wasted, and about fine architecture being incompatible with piety, we have not much respect.

In the great meetings in Great Britain and in this country called for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Pope and of organizing public sentiment against the Italian destroyers of his temporal power, the Irish element is very conspicuous. In fact, but for the Irish no such meetings would have been called, it is likely. Nothing but the hope of conciliating the Catholics of Ireland could have drawn from Mr. Gladstone the promise ascribed to him, of English interposition in behalf of His Holiness, and if the subject ever become involved in American politics, it will be effected by the devotion of the Irish Catholics of this country to the Romish See. This fervent devotion of the people of the Holy Isle to the Bishops of Rome, steadfast through so many ages, is a very remarkable fact. It proves beyond a doubt that the Irish are the most forgiving people in the world, as we may not for a moment suppose that they are unaware of the sort of treatment their nation has received from some of those Bishops. It would be ridiculous even to suspect that millions of Irish Catholics are ignorant of the well known fact that their Holy Father, Hadrian the Fourth, solemnly gave his sanction to Henry the Second of England, to invade and subjugate their country. The statement is not strictly correct; Hadrian did not *give*, he *sold* his sanction. According to agreement between the King and the Pope, a tax was to be paid the Holy See on every Irish family. As the reader perceives on a little reflection, the Holy Father showed excellent shrewdness in making the bargain. If he had stipulated for a capitation, he would have lost on every person killed, whereas few families were likely to be exterminated. However, forgiveness is an evangelical virtue, and it would be very wrong to reproach a people for its exercise.

A Washington dispatch says:

A letter received here to-day by a prominent government official, from a well known Pennsylvania politician, states that it would be a great deal better for Pennsylvania not to be represented at all in the Cabinet if the honor was to be conferred on one who did not command the support of the entire Republican strength of the State, and also reiterating the statement already made that among the true friends of the Administration there was not the slightest cause for disaffection on account of the appointment of General Pleasanton instead of Mr. Douglass.

The "official" simply wrote the truth, and confirmed our own view of the Cabinet question as relating to Pennsylvania. The only feeling on the subject has been caused by the efforts of Mr. Cameron to "run" the administration for his own benefit; in reality, however, caring as little what happened to it afterwards as he would for the sucked orange he had thrown away. Mr. Cameron's attempt and the seeming success which for a time attended it, created a very natural alarm and has no doubt caused a good deal of mischief, to repair which will take time. We have more than once said that Cameron is not a true friend to General Grant or his administration. It is wholly impossible that he should be after what he has said of both, and after boasting about his plans to "catch *General Grant*." We repeat that the only feeling among Pennsylvania Republicans has been of apprehension lest Cameron's plans should in some measure be successful. And the reason for such a feeling is, Cameron is known to be selfish and unscrupulous in the extreme, his record of forty years being thoroughly bad. The alarm everywhere felt at the prospect of such an influence gaining the ascendancy in the administration was perfectly natural, and it was proof that the Republican masses of Pennsylvania properly esteemed virtue, public and private.

The defeat of the Republican candidate in the First Senatorial District of Philadelphia is, doubtless, to the Republicans generally, an unexpected event, attributable to special causes. It is intimated that the interference of Mr. Cameron was the fatal cause that kept Republicans from the polls. It is not difficult to understand that wherever the question of assisting in indorsing Mr. Cameron is presented, it must prove an element of discord and expose the party to defeat. It is high time for complete emancipation from the influence which relies for perpetuating itself, on buying up legislators by the wholesale—which thing Mr. Cameron has done whenever he has been elected to the Senate—on engineering politics so as to subordinate the general welfare, to the objects of the engineers, that permits no man to rise who will not fall obediently into line, that "cuts and dries" nominations, deals out as private property the honors and profits which elsewhere are openly contested for,—we say it is high time that this sort of thing was broken up, and if it became the question in the First District on Tuesday, we can readily understand why the Republican candidate was defeated. We want, however, to know more on the subject. Philadelphia ways—and we might say means, also—are very peculiar in political matters, and although we knew very well what the result ought to be, if no ugly presence disturbed the party, we cannot say that we are disappointed. We more than feared defeat from the moment we knew Mr. Cameron had begun to meddle in the matter.

It is rumored in Washington that, in view of Mr. Chase's state of health, which will detain him from his seat on the Bench for an indefinite time, a bill retiring him on full pay will be introduced, so that the President may appoint a new Chief Justice.

In the case of *Gray vs. the Chicago, Iowa and Galena Railroad*, already mentioned as pending in the United States Supreme Court, the Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for Iowa. That declared that the action of Congress in making the bridge in question a post route, concluded the suit by legalizing the bridge, and the plaintiff loses his suit to restrain the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, on the allegation that it would obstruct navigation and become a nuisance. Upon the same principle, the act in the Wheeling bridge case stayed the execution of the decree directing its abatement.

In the Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia Judge Ludlow has sustained the constitutionality of the act of April 26, 1869, which provides for the release, merging or extinguishment of irredeemable ground rents in certain cases. The exception filed, assigned three reasons against the constitutionality of the act, as follows: First, because the act usurps the judicial power of the courts by compelling them to decide a cause in a particular way. Second, because the act impairs the obligation of contracts. And lastly, because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by jury.

The Court held, however, that the first two points were substantially decided in favor of the act in the case of Kern vs. Browne, as, although that decision was upon the constitutionality of the act of 1855, the principles announced rule this case. As to the third point, it was held that nothing in the words of the act prohibited trial by jury; and also, that: "The Courts of Common Pleas are, by the constitution and laws, vested with ample equity powers, and the relief prayed for in this petition is emphatically one of an equitable nature; the act does not specify upon which side of the court the petition shall be filed, but as the case is analogous to a numerous class of cases in which relief can alone be granted in equity, we see no reason why it should not be treated like an equity suit."

The Philadelphia Social Science Association is devoting itself zealously to the advancement of its cause by the devising of measures of practical welfare. For one thing, it is devoting attention to the incomplete mining law, hastily passed after the Avondale disaster, and which it is said cripples mining industry, but fails to protect the miners. For this the Association is doing much by carefully examining the legislation of other States, both foreign and native, by showing wherein they are applicable to the special requirements of mining in Pennsylvania, and by suggesting such provisions as are needed for the protection, first of life, and then of property, in the various kinds of coal mining carried on in the different regions of the State. The Association also has on foot a plan to submit to the State and municipal authorities a scheme for the adoption of examination tests for admission to the numerous offices filled by our own local governments. These are services of the highest importance to the State, and why has Pittsburgh no Association to assist in them?

New York dealers say the holiday trade has not been so brisk at any time since the war. This class of trade has changed very materially within a few years in its character, and much of the money formerly spent for fancy goods and jewels is now invested in clothing, furniture and other useful articles. Some of the leading dealers in jewelry and fancy goods note a marked change, the class of people who made sudden and mysterious fortunes not coming forward in such large numbers, or buying so largely as has been their custom for the past five or six years. Jewels are not in such demand as formerly, on account of the ever-changing styles and the close imitations which are produced in this and French gilt, which are much cheaper and equally ornamental. Before the Continental war interfered with the French trade, immense quantities of this class of goods were sent over in every steamer, but this particular kind is now replaced by a very good imitation made in this country, and large quantities are now sold as the imported article. Jet and its many imitations are very much in demand, and many of the dealers in glass beads who were left with a large stock on hand a year or two since, are now making them into imitation jet sets at a very large advance on the prices for which they could have been sold as beads.

Those who talk about the decay of vigor in the Yankee stock, should have been in Rockford, Ill., and witnessed the reunion of three brothers, who had not met since parting at their New England homestead fifty-two years ago. One had settled down in Canada and brought up a large family about him. A second, after years of wandering all over the wildernesses of this country, settled in a Western town, long enough ago to be one of its pioneers. The third had quietly remained at the old home, and with the golden wedding long past, has his wife and eleven children still living. The oldest of his band is fifty years old and the youngest over half that age, and they are all so distributed among the trades and professions of life that if all dwelt together they would form a very independent community, especially if the sons and daughters-in-laws were counted also.

A Michigan paper gives warning that the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company will be asking Congress to renew its land grants, which expire by limitation next June. It is stated that the grant covers lands in Michigan worth $20,000 for every mile of road the company is required to build, while the line fully equipped does not cost over $20,000 *per mile*. It is further stated that by the maps showing how much land in Michigan has been given away to railroads, *one-half* of the whole State above the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad is colored, as having been thus donated. It is still further stated that the company is doing nothing about extending its line, but intends to wait until enough settlers have come in to enable it to start with a paying business, and to get round prices for its lands. All of which things are likely enough to be true, and are characteristic enough of the land grant business to teach us that it is wrong and has gone far enough.

The complaint comes that after all that decision of the Maryland courts touching the tax on passengers to Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, is practically nullified by the road, which refuses to reduce its rates on through tickets. All the proposals of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Camden and Amboy offices to reduce tickets to New York have been rejected, on the alleged ground of an unwillingness to treat with the northern companies until they come into an arrangement for the distribution of profits on freight and travel on a new scale. That will not work. The people of other States have as much, even more right to be relieved of the thirty cents tax taken off by the courts, as have those of Maryland, and the Baltimore and Ohio Company should act more as [illegible]

When Mr. Dawes moved his amendment to the Appropriation bill repealing the law authorizing the purchase of extra copies of public documents, on the ground that members were in the habit of ordering and not paying for such copies, it was urged that the fault lay not in the law, but the failure to enforce its provisions. A letter from the Congressional Printer revealed that, under the law authorizing the purchase of documents at the cost of paper and press work, several thousand dollars are now due from Congressmen and ex-Congressmen. Some of these accounts have been standing for years, and the largest given is that ex-Senator Buckalew, who is nearly a thousand dollars in arrears. Now will the Democrats say that their leader in cumulative voting is guilty in practising this accumulative policy.

A singular story, almost as fantastical, indeed, in its features as a tale of the Arabian Nights, comes from the Colorado desert wastes south of San Bernardino, California. This strange recital is the announcement of the extraordinary fact that in the solitude of the sandy desert, one hundred miles from the sea, has been found the mouldering remains of a great ship over two hundred feet long—far away from the traveled paths of men, and whereof the origin or history is shrouded in mystery. The developments in the case of this lost argosy are not sufficiently substantial, as yet, to permit of their being accepted as entirely trustworthy; but should it prove true that the remains of such a ship exist, as narrated, in the desert, archæology would be put to its mettle to account for its presence there. Is it another Ark; is it the mysterious craft of some antediluvian navigator, or upon its mouldering decks did the Lost Tribes of Israel once tread, on their way to the New World, make, as many scholars have maintained, the ancestry of our American Indians?

The House Military Committee, by agreeing not to do anything with the Senate bill for extending until July 1, 1871, the time for mustering out supernumerary army officers, kills it. Accordingly before New Year's about one hundred and thirty officers mostly captains and lieutenants, will have to take their year's extra pay and go out into civil life. The Committee thought, it is said, that as long as these men will have to go, it will be kindness to put them out of suspense—and the army—at once, so that they may arrange for for other modes of life. Congress has rarely been so considerate.

The rumor that Commissioner Pleasanton favors an increased tax on whisky is already denied. The circulation of the report is charged upon interested parties, who do not fancy being subjected to the administration of an officer, who has faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of Collector of the most important revenue district in the country. It may be safely concluded that the present Congress will not change the tax on whisky and tobacco, nor is it probable the next Congress will be more favorable to a high tax upon those articles, that shall act simply as a stimulus to their illicit production.

The New York *Bulletin* thinks that the fact that the proprietor of one of our largest restaurants procures a very large proportion of his supplies, including many kinds of green vegetables, from England, thereby saving from fifteen to twenty per cent. on the prices which he would have to pay for the same in this market, after paying freights and all other charges, including the duties upon such as are dutiable, shows more clearly than the most elaborate array of statistics how unnaturally high is the cost of living in this country as compared with Great Britain.

A New York paper, referring to the reported combination there to obtain possession of the Pennsylvania Central, says: "We pretend to no knowledge of the facts which would enable us to judge as to the occasion for the fears expressed by the Philadelphia papers; but there are very obvious reasons why the large capitalists controlling the New York Central, Lake Shore and Erie roads should desire to control also the Pennsylvania Central; while the financial means requisite to such an achievement could present no difficulty, the whole operation requiring a margin of only some $500,000."

The export of iron rails from Great Britain to the United States, as we learn from Hopkins & Co.'s circular, London, of the 29th ult., was, for the month of October, 1868, 18,723 tons; for same month in 1869, 19,541 tons; same month in 1870, 26,219 tons, and for the ten months of the current year to November 1, 341,029 tons, against 272,029 tons in corresponding time in 1869, and 229,000 tons in 1868. The pig iron sent to the United States in the ten months was but 97,586 tons, against 118,297 tons in the same time last year—a decrease of 20,711 tons.

The report of the Auditor of State of Ohio just submitted to the Governor, shows that the receipts of Ohio for State purposes last year were $4,837,000; disbursements, $4,871,000, and estimated receipts for the same purposes next year, $5,070,000, and disbursements $5,163,000. The total valuation of property on the tax duplicate for 1871 is $1,167,000,000; the total tax levy for 1871 is about $22,863,000. Of this amount $18,757,000 are for local and county purposes. The total levies in Ohio for the last four years amount to about $88,000,000.

Boiler manufacturers cannot be urged too strongly to select the best material for, and exercise the greatest care and honesty in their work, for even new boilers have been found "dangerous" by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Company. They report also a great many examinations made in October, in which the danger was caused by fracture, burned plates, sediment and deposit, external corrosion, blistered plates, &c., &c.

Mr. Colfax, in a letter read at the Woolen Association banquet, in New York recently, says: "Agreeing thoroughly with the popular demand for a reduction of taxation as rapidly as the public faith will permit, I concur quite as cordially with those who insist that in the adjustment of our revenue laws American legislators should not overlook, but, on the contrary, seek to encourage and develope American industries."

The Chicago *Times* ridicules the third party Republicans, and concludes an article devoted to them as follows: "Gentlemen, the scales in which you have weighed yourselves were made for nothing. The Democracy are not now so pinched for want of material that they are inclined to pay high prices for short weight."

The snow storm of the last few days extended pretty generally over Illinois, portions of Indiana and Ohio, where, as a general thing, there is good sleighing. At Chicago they have four inches of snow.

REFORM.

Our County Delegation to Go at It—The Sheriff's Advertising to Begin With.

The time is approaching, gentlemen of the Allegheny county delegation, when you will have the opportunity to redeem your promises of reform. They were loud enough and desperate enough before the election, and your constituents are anxiously waiting their fulfillment. From the stump and through your organs last fall you implored us all to trust you just this once more and we should see you turn over a new leaf in the reform business. Reform was certainly needed, you said, and could be postponed no longer, but it should be done under the regular party organization, and you should be allowed the honor of doing it; and the people took you at your word, at least enough of them to elect you. Now do not disappoint them or have it said that your promises were but empty wind to decoy ninnies and doughfaces.

As to what are the matters which need reform, you can hardly go wrong. They are too numerous to mention in one article, and I must not impose upon the good nature of the obliging editor of the Commercial for too much space. There is one matter, however—small though not unimportant—which you might overlook if I did not mention it. It is the Sheriff's advertising. Give us a little act of Assembly to authorize a synopsis merely in each case to be published—just sufficient description of the nature, locality and ownership of the property to be sold, to properly identify it. There is no use whatever in publishing a long rigmarole as in a deed, except to swell the printer's Sheriff's bills.

And a still more important provision ought to be coupled with the foregoing, that is, to have the Sheriff's advertising let out once a year to the lowest bidder. This was done last year by our City Councils in regard to the city printing greatly to the public benefit, and we hope they will do so again; for why should the public be made to pay more for anything than it can be had for? Individuals don't act on the principle of paying more than the thing can be had for, and there is no reason why unfortunate debtors should be made to do so. Another important advantage would result from letting this advertising to the lowest bidder: it would do away with the odious practice of *Sheriffs' drawbacks* on advertising. Under this practice, as it now exists, the Sheriff participates with the printer, or has a percentage on every printer's bill, which makes it the Sheriff's interest to publish everything and swell the printing bills as much as possible. The uninitiated may scarcely credit this but it is a fact nevertheless, and susceptible of legal proof that the Sheriff shares in the advertising expenses, though not allowed to do so in his fee bill. This matter of advertising is no small affair to unfortunate debtors and their creditors, when it is known that the advertising amounts in many cases to hundreds of dollars.

So, gentlemen, here is one little abuse which you can reform, and I may hereafter give you a good many more of the same sort. ANTER.

WHAT IT COSTS.

A Common Evil Illustrated on a Large Scale—Whither Are We Going?

The number of licensed places that sell liquor in New York is over 5,000. The Police Superintendent placed a policeman at the doors of above 200 of these groggeries, and their reports afford an average like this: Each one has daily 134 visitors, and each visit averages fifteen minutes. A statistician may extend the estimate so as to show that the entire number of visitors is 697,292 per day. Three persons on an average are required to attend each saloon, making 15,669 in all. A further estimate gives the cost of the liquor thus drunk at something over $28,000,000.

The Mayor of Chicago does not think it right that his city should have one saloon for every twenty-six adult male inhabitants, assuming the population to be 300,000, and the men one-fifth of the number. A *Tribune* reporter has gone into an examination of the pecuniary results of the Chicago grog shops, which use 1,000,000 gallons of whisky, averaging $1 per gallon in cost. A gallon will make 64 drinks at 15 cents each, and yield $7 60 profit, or $7,600,000 that the entire city in a year pays to saloon keepers. Other spirituous liquors sell to the amount of about $1,200,000, on which the profit is at least one-half, or $250,000. 800,000 kegs of beer also are drank yearly in Chicago, costing dealers $2 50 each, and yielding 366 glasses at five cents each, or 100 per cent. profit. Ale, soda water, and other beverages not included in the above, may be put down at $500,000 annually, of which $250,000 is profit.

The city's entire annual expenditure for liquor is estimated to be $15,000,000, or $50 per head for every one of the population, babes and all. The liquor sellers on this make a profit of $10,000,000, or $33 from each individual in the city. To this may be added $5,000,000 spent annually on cigars and tobacco, making a grand total of $20,000,000, or $66 66 for each individual. The *Tribune* concludes: It will be seen from the above statistics that drinking, smoking and chewing are indulged in very extensively in this community, and that a large proportion of the earnings of the people is spent to support a large number of men who live by the sale of those articles; all of whom are non-productive and add nothing whatever to the wealth of the city or country. The money spent is absolutely thrown away; for, except in a few instances, it is not necessary to life, and no one can pretend that it is productive of happiness. All the taxes paid in this city—city, State and Federal—and all the money given to churches and charities, do not amount altogether to the sum expended on liquors. The exhibit is a striking and a sad one, and indicates that something must be wrong with a community that squanders millions every year, and gets no return except the hunger, squalor, wretchedness and misery that follow indulgence in the excitement of intoxication.

THE WORST KIND OF ROBBERY.

A Widow Swindled by a Scoundrel Disguised as a Friend.

A complicated case of swindling, under the cloak of friendship for the widow and of business partnership, has just come to light in the New Jersey Supreme Court. About a year ago one John A. Trowbridge, a resident of Hackensack, and a member of the firm of Trowbridge & Shaler, hide and leather dealers, in this city, committed suicide while under temporary insanity, but certain knowing ones declared it to be the result of despondency, superinduced by the discovery of certain irregularities in his cash account. He had his life insured in several companies to the amount of $50,000, of which $40,000 was payable to his wife, and $10,000 was payable to his own order. At Mrs. Trowbridge's request, her husband's intimate friend, Speers Cumming, acted as administrator, receiving the $10,000 policy as such, and having the $40,000 drawn and deposited to her name. But Mr. Cumming was partner with Levi H. Alden, hide and leather dealers at 91 Gold street, New York, but retired to private life soon after the firm's cash account was found to be about $100,000 short. But Mr. Cumming was so kind and obliging that he soon got control of Mrs. Trowbridge's check book, and thus "borrowed" $25,891 10 of her $40,000, besides retaining the $10,000 paid to him as executor. At last Mrs. Trowbridge called her unfaithful steward to account, but he could pay her nothing, had not a cent of his own. Like a shrewd rogue he had promptly put his swindlings out of his reach in the shape of a snug little farm for his wife, a neat house for his sister-in-law, the wife of his clever brother, and a neat, snug, sweet little home to comfort the declining days of his mother. Under his skillful bookkeeping it was made to appear that the missing money had gone for the benefit of the firm of Alden & Cumming, and nothing was left to do but to sue Mr. Alden, who had also suffered from the peculating wretch. It appeared that the first of Mrs. Trowbridge's money was obtained on March 14, 1870, whereas the A. & C. firm expired by limitation on March 1, and in the doubt as to the status of the firm, the jury awarded but $8,500 to Mrs. Trowbridge, who has paid well to learn how false friends can be.

WONDERFUL SURGERY.

Curing Cancer by Cutting Out a Man's Jaw and Cauterizing the Base of His Skull.

Some surgeons of Toronto have been exhibiting the marvels of science, in an operation upon a man afflicted with a cancer situated in the left upper jaw, reaching to the back of the eye, which was protruding outward, and even eating into the brain. In reference to this account from the Toronto *Leader*, it is scarcely necessary to say the patient was under the influence of chloroform:

"An incision was made in the center of the upper lip, as high as the nostril; thence along the opening of the nostril and upward along the furrow, where the nose joins the cheek; thence along the lower eyelid to the cheek bone, and thence half way to the ear, from which point the skin was carefully dissected down to the corner of the mouth. The other soft parts were then divided, and by the use of the saw the bone was cut through to the roof of the mouth, where the bone joins that on the opposite side. The bone between the nose and mouth was separated in the same manner, and the whole bone, embracing the upper jaw, including the teeth and floor of the eyeball, was then entirely removed. It was now discovered, as expected, that the base of the skull was extensively involved in disease. Caustic was then applied to the deep parts not removable by the operation, and the skin stitched neatly back to its proper place. The patient lost, of course, a large quantity of blood, but there is every probability of his ultimate recovery. The disease may appear hereafter, as it is at present striking toward the brain. A similar operation was performed about nine years ago at the hospital by Dr. Aikins, upon a man named Vanderslan, a resident of the county of Grey, and he left the hospital three weeks afterward quite recovered. He returned in seven weeks in perfect health, but fearing a reappearance of the disease; it was found to be merely an abscess which had formed on the parts operated on, and which disappeared in a few days."

The New Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[New York Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

The new Commissioner, during his official life in this city, has made many personal friends, and is very warmly and justly liked by them, but outside this comparatively limited circle the nomination will create no enthusiasm. Pleasanton's war record was a good one, one of the lucky and plucky sort, however, rather than an illustration of positive military ability, and the same good fortune appears to have followed him in civil life. His first appointment in this city was that of Collector of Revenue in the Fourth district, which includes the wards on the west side, between Canal and Twenty-third streets, and from which he was subsequently transferred to the Thirty-second, after Collector Bailey's defalcation and departure last spring.

Those who are intimately acquainted with the conduct and personnel of the collector's office say, however, that the credit for its successful management belongs much more to Col. "Cliff" Thompson ("Dundreary's brother), Gen. Pleasanton's chief deputy, then to the General himself. Col. Thompson is a veteran in the revenue service in this city, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of his position, which Gen. Pleasanton is not, and has supplied this deficiency many times, very much to his superior's advantage. Collector Pleasanton's record, while in public life in this city, is not, therefore, an encouragement to expect any marked improvement in the conduct of the affairs of internal revenue, or any positive accession to the popular strength of Gen. Grant's administration. He belongs to the class of which Gens. Porter, Ingalls and Babcock are prominent representatives, and if the truth were known, would be found "thick" with them, and deep in their San Domingo schemes. His promotion means another point gained by the San Domingo ring, and another department secured to their cause. Gen. Pleasanton, however, has this advantage over some of his associates, that he is an honest and honorable man, and will not be easily converted to any scheme which will cloud his personal honor, or compromise the Administration in the esteem of its best and truest friends. He will undoubtedly receive even a larger share of Gen. Grant's personal confidence than before, and will become one of the intimates of the President's informal and most important councils.

What the War Has Cost France in Men.

The *Army and Navy Journal* this week closes its record of the war by saying that, during the past week, the invading Germans have not lacked a particle of their ceaseless triumph. It showed last week that their captures since the commencement of the war averaged 2,500 men a day. They seem to have been keeping up the score since the opening of December. There have been from 5,000 to 15,000 men taken on the Loire in the late battles, and there have been numerous other captures in every part of that vast net which the invaders have spread over a fourth part of France to entrap her defenders. "When we put down the losses by death at 150,000, we have a total loss of 3,6[illegible] men a day by the French; and we may put the captures of cannon at something like 40 or 50, and of muskets at 5,000 to 10,000 a day. These are huge figures, and [illegible] from them can we gain an idea of this side of the French misfortunes, and this is not the only side; the sufferings of private persons in all the regions held by the Germans, and in other parts, too, reach a magnitude which our war never witnessed."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A New Orleans man from fifty-two pounds of sweet potatoes, with rude machinery for extracting the juice, by the addition of some ingredient known only to himself, has lately made two and three-quarters gallons of beautiful golden syrup. He thinks he can make it at a less price than cane syrup.

The Congressional Library has few rivals in the world for its collection of law books, 27,270 volumes, 100 of these containing single trials. Among other valued works are the quarto volumes, nearly one hundred in number, of the statutes at large of Russia. No other government has so large a collection. That of England is about one-fourth as large; while the statutes at large of the United States are contained in sixteen octavo volumes.

The Duluth *Morning Call*, 7x6 inches, is the smallest daily newspaper published.

Wilmington denies the story that her iron shipyards cannot build ocean steamers, and a letter from there says that the steamer Wyanoke, sent away from the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company's works some months ago, is in every respect a seaworthy ship, as large and staunch as the most of those now plying between New York and Liverpool; and as large an iron vessel can be built and sent away from there as is now afloat, except the Great Eastern, and probably one or two others.

Turners and gymnasts have a good example in dumb-bell exercises given by Mr. Pennick before the New York Athletic Club the other evening. The club offered $1,000 to the member who could most successfully elevate a ten-pound dumb-bell at arm's length over the head, bring both down to the top of the shoulder, and then hold the weight out at the full length of the arm in front of the body, the three motions to be repeated at the rate of not less than twenty-five times per minute. Messrs. R. Schaak and Pennick competed, the former weighing 149 pounds and the latter 170 pounds. Schaak repeated the motion 7,715 times, and the rates of twenty-five times per minute, and Pennick made 8,531 elevations in four hours at twenty-seven per minute, and dropped in a dead faint.

A New York special says: Another great daily, with half a million capital, is talked of here, to be set up by the Protectionists to resist the tendency of Free Trade.

St. Paul, Minn., expects to become the largest city in the country by consolidating all of Ramsey county with it.

At the New York general post from 125 to 150 tons of mail are handled daily by the 800 employees. Some 200,000 letters, and a much larger number of newspapers pass through daily. Last week in two days, 70,000 letters, filling 150 sacks and weighing nearly 11,000 pounds, were mailed to various foreign lands.

James Scott, of Detroit, owns a fine lot on Woodward avenue, in that city, in the business center of the place, and proposed to build an elegant block upon it, if he could get a small, irregular strip of land, about six feet wide, formerly belonging to him, but taken by the city for alley purposes. Upon signifying his intention of repossessing the strip, his next neighbors declared that they would enjoin him from building upon it. Whereupon Scott says that instead of building the elegant $25,000 block he will put up a two story brick, with small, old-fashioned windows and panes, paint it jet black, and inscribe upon it in large letters, "Scotch Injunction Block." On the roof he will erect an old-fashioned belfry, and in the same suspend a bell, making it obligatory in his contract with the tenant to toll this bell regularly twice a day.

In 1820 there were sixty-six Methodists in Michigan; in 1870, there are 48,494. In 1820, there was a Methodist to every 135 inhabitants of the State; now the proportion is one to twenty-four.

The reports from the sugar cane districts of Florida continue to be very favorable. The Live Oak *Herald* calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three cents per pound.

The Ninth (New York) Regiment (Fisk's) is organizing a Guides Band, after the plan of the famous Guides Band of Brussels. It will number one hundred, and their uniform will consist of a scarlet broadcloth coat with blue facings and lappels, sky-blue pantaloons with broad gold-lace stripe, and regulation shako with white pompon. For the fatigue dress they will have a shell jacket of the same material. The uniforms will cost over $6,000.

Another rumor is afloat of a new great daily in New York to advocate protection. Five hundred thousand dollars capital, the amount proposed, will scarcely save it.

Among the strangest of rare laces is a veil given by Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, to the late Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut. It is very large, of exquisite design, and so fragile, so etherial in texture that when shaken out and cast upon the air it floats like a thistle down and it is many minutes before it will settle in a close room, and then a whispered invitation will start it on its aerial travels again.

Two new pumping engines, with a daily capacity of 7,000,000 gallons each, are to be added to the Cincinnati water works at once.

The Postoffice Department is having made at Colt's factory a supply of what is considered the best mail bag lock ever invented. When fastened, a numbered plate of glass covers the key hole, and this glass has to be broken before the bag can be unlocked or the lock tampered with.

The Children's Aid Society of New York is a most effective charity, yet its annual expenses are less than that of many private families in the city. During the past year there were in its five lodging-houses 12,163 different boys and girls; and 136,096 lodgings and 150,176 meals were supplied; 2,757 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. In the nineteen day and evening industrial schools were 7,098 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed. There have been 4,470 orphans in the lodging-houses.

A most favorable symptom of public feeling in the South is the decreased sale of "Brick" Pomeroy's "red hot" Democracy. Where two years ago ten copies of his paper were sold, one can scarcely be put off now.

The gentleman calling on a Fifth avenue lady, who invited him to join in smoking cigarettes made by her own fair hands, has "sworn off" fashionable society.

The meetings of the German Parliament, or Reichstag, are held not in any costly capitol buildings, but in an ordinary house in Leipziger street, where a small chamber is comfortably fitted up for the purpose, capable of seating, besides the members, about fifty guests. There are numerous palaces and other public buildings in Berlin, but these are used mostly for private purposes, that is, for the private uses of the King and other public characters, and occasionally for levees, balls and the like. But those buildings which are specially meant for the people, or representatives of the people, are not thought suitable objects for the royal decorations or splendor. If there is anything approaching elegance in the hall where the Reichstag meets, it is the box which has been fitted up for the use of the royal family, if any of them should deign to visit its deliberations. It is with considerable difficulty that one can gain admittance to the sessions of the Reichstag, written requests having to be sent the day before, when the applicant, besides giving his name, must designate his stand in life, occupation, residence, &c. A "working man" would stand little chance here.

The North Adams "China" buy books, slates, newspapers and clothing, but fail to patronize billiard and drinking saloons.

Barnum's Hotel, the well known Baltimore hostelry, was sold at administrator's sale by auction the other day for $300,000, bidding beginning at $50,000 and being lively.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee reports $10,000 cash on hand.

A few days ago the United States authorities in Detroit discovered the hiding place of five hundred stand of Fenian arms, that were collected last spring in anticipation of a raid upon Canada. The guns were taken possession of, and the men in charge of them arrested.

The extent to which New York "ladies" indulge in liquor drinking, interferes seriously with all attempts at temperance reform among the young men, and in consequence, several ladies up-town are taking steps to have the use of wine banished from social gatherings.

While the destruction of olive trees and cork oaks in the Pyrenees has been great, it has been found possible to successfully grow palm trees, notwithstanding that the young trees were exposed last winter to a heavy fall of snow which lasted forty-eight hours without intermission.

The following is given as a "literal translation" of a bill of fare as recently presented at a gentleman's table in Paris:

BILL OF FARE.
Horse Soup, with millet.
Minced Cat, Mayonnaise Sauce.
Shoulder of Dog, Tomato Sauce.
Jugged Cat, with Mushrooms.
Dog Chops, with Peas.
Salmis of Rat, Sauce Robert.
Joint of Dog, served with young Rats, and Pepper Sauce.
Begonia, with Gravy.
Salad, etc.
English Plum Pudding, with Horse-marrow.

Here is the incident which shows one side of social life in New York: A funeral of an individual well known in certain circles, and who died possessed of considerable property, took place in Prince street. It was known that he lived unhappily with his wife, and passed but little of his time at what was generally regarded as his home. He was more frequently seen going in and out of an obscure house in Crosby street. To some few parties his visits to the house were well known. The dwelling was known to belong to him, and the neighbors supposed the occupant was a relative. It was so given out. On the day when the company was gathering for the funeral the occupant of the house, a lady dressed in deep mourning, accompanied by a little boy and girl, from ten to twelve years of age, entered the house, and her grief became so demonstrative that inquiries naturally were made why she exhibited so much more grief than the wife of the deceased. The secrete was soon made known by the oldest child, who sobbingly said: "My poor papa is dead!" This was said in such loud tones that the wife, with whom the deceased had led such an unhappy life, approached the child in a very rude and unfeeling manner, and a scene rarely witnessed in presence of a corpse occurred, the mother of the children claiming the right to occupy a seat in the carriage as a mourner, and the wife of the departed, and wife number 1 noisily objecting. The mother and two children followed the hearse, although not permitted to act as "mourners." The claim of the two wives will be the subject of a legal investigation by Surrogate Hutchings.

A company has been formed at Fort Garry for the construction of a railway from some point on Lake Manitoba, passing through the town of Winnipeg, and to connect with the nearest of the Minnesota railways.

The latest case of Chicago domestic felicity came up in a recent application for divorce, when the wife making the application presented her grown-up son as a witness. The woman declared she had endured life with a savage for a quarter of a century; but now that her children are grown up and able to protect her, she could endure it no longer, and was resolved to have the knot untied. It is a simple question which some readers will put: how many divorce cases are there, not heard of in divorce courts, of wives ending life with savages, whom they are forced to recognize as husbands?

A cow belonging to Henry Foster, in Marshall county, Illinois, six miles west of Wenona, some two weeks ago gave birth to a calf that still lives. The cow died that night, and, by an autopsy, fifty-five more calves, from the size of a rat to that of a mouse, were found, all of natural form. After showing them to some of the neighbors, Mr. Foster fed them to his hogs, not thinking they were worth thousands of dollars.

Meat preserving companies are rapidly increasing in Australia, one having a capacity to can 1,600 sheep daily. There is a new trouble in the New Dominion. The Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec are at loggerheads over the assignment to each of their proportion of the public debt. The matter has been left to arbitration, but the Quebec government declares that it will resist with all the means in its power enforcement of the decision of the arbiters. On the other hand, Ontario is preparing to enforce that decision.

The case of Tappan vs. Beardsley was before the United States Supreme Court last week. This is a case where, twenty-five years ago, one Beardsley, of Ohio, sued Lewis Tappan, then the proprietor of the Mercantile Agency in New York, for libel. The case has been carried, by appeal on points of law, to the Supreme Court. The arguments were continued Saturday.

Cannibals are laying in their winter supply of provisions. Meteorological observations in Southern Africa lead them to expect a severe winter—not a cold, tempestuous season—but one in which there will be a great dearth of food, therefore, with a sagacity which deserves notice, they have commenced slaying off the missionaries. We read of a number that have recently been murdered, spitted, and cooked, and salted down for the winter months.

A New York gossip says: Some of our engaged young ladies have lately adopted a most delightful custom, that of accompanying their favored gentlemen part of the way on their journeys down town of mornings. How delightfully proud they look, walking erect with their world on their arms, and how the poor lonely fellows envy them."

Charles R. Chandler, chemist to the New York Board of Health, testifies that of seven hundred specimen of oil sold in the Metropolitan District investigated by him, all but twenty-one were dangerous, and liable to produce accidents, and below the standard.

STATE NEWS.

In Titusville a coach dog and a rooster have formed an intimate friendship, and always occupy the same bed.

A snake charmer known throughout the oil regions as "Old Andy," died at Miller Farm on Friday from the bite of a rattlesnake. The reptile had become benumbed by the cold, and the snake charmer was warming it back to life by the fire, when it bit him on the back of his hand. The usual remedies were applied, but without avail. Andy was between fifty-five and sixty years of age, and had no relatives in this country.

The McHenry House, Meadville, has changed hands. Two brothers named Wright now have charge of it.

The Titusville *Courier* says there is talk of another Republican daily in that city. Doubtful.

The Springfield street Presbyterian Church of Boston have extended a unanimous call, with a salary of $6,000, to Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., of Philadelphia, and it is thought he will accept.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Sprout, of Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, have raised a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, the youngest being forty years old, the father eighty-three, and the mother seventy-nine. Average ages of the family, fifty-four years, average weight, 143 pounds. They are of laborious but temperate habits, a plain diet, and are most useful citizens.

Dr. Samuel Parker, one of the leading physicians in Lancaster county, died at his residence in Lancaster on Saturday. He was between sixty-five and seventy years of age.

Rev. Peter Ebersole, of West Donegal township, Lancaster county, had a stroke of paralysis on the 9th inst., which caused his death on the 14th. He was eighty years of age, and had been a preacher for forty years.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the corporators and managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind was held at the Institution at Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon. The number of blind persons in the house at this time is 180; discharged during the year, 19; admitted, 17; deaths, 2. The principal, in his report, does not favor a University specially for the blind, there not being enough blind persons to avail themselves of it to warrant such an expensive organization. Existing Colleges are open to all blind students who can be prepared to enter them. The future welfare of many of the homeless blind will require an industrial organization to give them the fruits of their industry. The number of blind in Pennsylvania is about 1,000, or one in 2,500 of the population. There are about 15,000 in the whole country. The report shows that the pupils made by their industry during the year $16,880 worth of different articles.

Deer shooting ceases to-day.

The Somerset county teachers' institute will meet on Monday next.

Erie county has 65,000 inhabitants. Seventy-six years ago there was not a single white family there.

The Masons of Mercer will have a reunion and supper on St. John's night.

Hon. Wm. Strong has been chosen President of the Social Science Association of Philadelphia for the ensuing year.

De Cordova lectures in Sharon to-morrow evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Northeast, Erie county, are going to procure a library.

A dictionary of "Pennsylvania Dutch" is being prepared by a gentleman of the Lancaster press.

The Odd Fellows of Bellevernon have bought a lot, and propose to build a fine hall for the use of their order.

The Mercer *Dispatch* will appear with new type about the first of January.

The Erie county teachers' institute commences its annual session at Corry to-day.

Violets and dandelions were in bloom in the neighborhood of Conneautville last week.

John C. Smith, long resident Clerk of the House, at Harrisburg, has gone into the restaurant business at Rebersburg, Center county.

A board of trade is talked of in Lebanon borough.

A Doylestown attorney refused to defend a fellow named Landis, on trial for horse-stealing, because the latter had written to Philadelphia to procure witnesses to swear falsely in his favor. The attorney was George Lear, Esq., who is talked of as the Republican candidate for Judge of the district.

The new steel rolling mill at South Bethlehem, when completed, will be one thousand feet long. The wings are about four hundred feet in length. One of the stacks has been put into position, being 124 feet in height.

Some of the public spirited young men of Lebanon propose establishing a reading room in that place.

A J. Hartzell, of Newport, left his home on the 22d ult., and has since not been heard of. He took a boat load of coal for Baltimore when he disappeared. He is about thirty-five years of age, five feet four inches in height and has dark hair and whiskers. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. Persons seeing him or hearing of his whereabouts will please address M. L. Hartzell, Newport, Pa.

Mrs. Cressman, of Northumberland, aged ninety-four years, makes her living by knitting and fancy sewing. There is not a lady in the town who can compete with her for fine needle work. She enjoys the best of health, and is a regular attendant as church. She distinctly remembers hearing the renowned Dr. Priestly preach. She came to Northumberland in the year 1803.

The Universalist Church at Wellsburg, Erie county, having been repaired and refitted, was dedicated yesterday.

An old ordinance, requiring all places where liquors are sold, including hotels, is to be enforced in Tidioute.

A mother and daughter were arrested at Tidioute last week for shoplifting. They were professional experts, having receptacles for the stolen good sewed inside their dresses.

The suits brought against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, by the Avondale widows, to recover the $20,000 subscribed by the company, but never paid in yet, have been withdrawn. The company will pay the amount of the subscription immediately.

New Castle has a new society called the "Lamp Lighters." Chief object, drinking beer.

Wendell Phillips and James Parton will lecture in Franklin in January.

There are said to be four millionaires in Harrisburg.

A widow lady named Mrs. Spencer, eighty years of age, living in Branch township, Wyoming county, met with a horrible death on the 10th inst. She was smoking a pipe, which set fire to her clothes, and she was found by the family, still in her chair, burned to a crisp.

The people of Towanda, Bradford county, have raised over $35,000 during the past year for charitable and public objects. Good for a small town.

John Peck, one of the pioneers of Luzerne county, died very suddenly on Thursday, at his residence in Peckville. He was seventy-six years old.

There were shipped from Slatington during the week ending the 10th, 420 squares of roofing slate, forty-six cases of school slate, three cases of blackboard slates and thirty-nine cases of mantel slate. From Treichler's Station there were shipped 205 squares of roofing slate.

The poor of Reading are supplied with soup by the Relief Society.

Rev. James A. Dunn, a Catholic priest, writes to the Titusville *Herald*, saying the "Anathema Maranatha," purported to have been uttered and promulgated by Pius IX. against King Victor Emanuel of Italy, is a forgery, taken from the "Tristram Shandy" of Sterne. The *Herald* explains that it took it from "the Pittsburgh Commercial, and gave it out without more than a glance at it, and with no suspicion that it was 'a sell.'" We republished the anathema from the Philadelphia *Post*, which vouched for its genuineness.

A meeting of the French and Irish residents of the oil regions will be held in Bascom's Hall, Oil City, to-night, to raise funds in aid of the French sufferers by the war.

Mary De Benneville Brown has within a short time given $16,000 to various charities of Philadelphia, including $1,000 to each of the four principal hospitals in that city.

Lots in Harrisburg which ten years ago sold for $50, are now in demand at $1,500 each.

The Shenango Presbytery will meet in Sharon at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

There is a project on foot to erect two furnaces and a rolling mill either at Carlisle or Mount Holly. The gentlemen agitating the matter propose to raise a joint stock company with a capital of half a million of dollars, and to locate the works at the place which offers the greatest inducements. A strong rivalry exists in the two places on the subject.

Henry A. Mish was found dead in Harrisburg Friday morning. His death was caused by exposure to the weather. He was a drinking man.

A large gas well was struck on the grounds of the Erie Car Company on Saturday, the waste gas of which lights several squares of Erie. The city is now illuminated nightly by waste gas. Over thirty wells have been sunk, and all have struck large veins of gas.

A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, contemplates the erection of a museum building eighty-five by ninety feet, the second story of which will be arranged for a lecture hall, capable of seating 1,200 to 1,600 persons. The materials to be used in the building are brick and iron.

There are at present about two hundred and twenty-five students in Lafayette College, Easton. All excepting twenty-five are either professors of religion or have become interested in the revival now in progress in the college. In the senior class, numbering thirty-nine, only one remains to make some exhibition of his interest in religion.

Lung diseases cause sixty-five per cent. of the deaths in Philadelphia, it is said.

Lafayette College was the first college in the country to establish a distinct professorship for the philological study of the English language.

A fire in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Friday, destroyed two houses and a store.

The scarlet fever and diphtheria, lately prevented in Pottsville, have assumed a milder type.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Yont, of Letterkenny township, Franklin County, committed suicide by taking arsenic. Her father, Mr. Sherman, hung himself some months ago.

Near Tamaqua, on the 8th inst., a girl of fifteen year, named Kate Matthews, kindled a fire with kerosene. The fire burned nicely, and her funeral took place the next day.

The Perry county *Democrat* says: On Tuesday morning Thomas J. Boyer, of this borough, was arrested by Sheriff Rinehart, on a warrant issued by John R. Shuler, Esq., charged with having caused the death of his father, mother, brother and sister by administering to them chloroform, or some other poisonous drug and having then fired the dwelling to conceal his heinous crime; and also of having forged the name of Wilson Darlington, his father-in-law, to a note for $45, payable to A. S. Whitekettle; and also the name of his father to two notes given the Perry county Bank; one for $200 and the other for $100; also the name of his father to another note given to Wilson Darlington and A. B. Clouser for $125. Public opinion having demanded an explanation, District Attorney B. P. McIntire made information and he was accordingly arrested. He was taken before Esquire Shuler who committed him to prison to await his trial.

PERSONAL.

A. W. Herman, a son of the poetess, has appeared in literary life, as author of the "Second Empire," in the *North American Review*.

President Woolsey, of Yale, will resign at this year's end after fifteen years' service as Greek Professor and twenty-five as President.

Probably if Fechter (Feshter, he calls himself,) should attempt a New York engagement, he would have reason to report having got into a quarrel with one of the Wallack family, which reflects much influence in the higher dramatic and social circles of the city. Meanwhile J. W. Wallack and Mrs. Chanfrau will be recalled, and indeed it is hinted that Mr. Cheeney has being paying their salaries all the time of their dismissal.

It is intimated that Governor Hoffman and his friends have sought, and, perhaps, closed, a bargain with Mr. Pendleton, by which the latter is not to appear as a candidate in the next Democratic National Convention. In return for this sacrifice he is to have the English mission or be Secretary of State—in case the ticket carries.

The Princess Louise, of England, Lorne bride that is to be, is reported to be a sculptress of considerable merit, and also a painter. One of her works, "The Aid of Sufferers," painted for the fair held for the benefit of wounded Germans, represents the Sisters of Charity attending the wounded soldiers, and is considered quite good.

A correspondent gives the pleasant news that the great adoration of wealth, which has lifted so many unworthy people to the front ranks of New York society, is dying out. There is a greater and more vulgar wealth coming, which sickens one with the thought. You see reappearing in society such men as Judge Daly, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Tuckerman, Dr. Vinton, and the like, who had almost retired in disgust. When "a leader of the German" is a greater man than Washington, or a man of yesterday, with money questionably gotten, can elbow a Bryant, a Rutherford, a Stuyvesant, a Lennox, an Astor, a Colden, a Wilkes, or a King out of the way, it is natural that these latter should stay at home, and the result has been the impoverishment of society. I think I see the dawn of a better day. Now a man must bring to a party something better than small change and a pair of heels.

Miss Anna Mehlig, the pianist, made her *debut* in 1863 at 16 years of age, in a dingy and inferior concert room of her native town. Since that time she has appeared in every European country, before the most brilliant audiences. The romantic reason for her tour in America is said to be that she was unwilling to marry her German lover till she had made ample provision for the maintenance of her family, and hoped by two years of exile and labor in a foreign land to accomplish this very laudable object.

At the New England dinner in Washington Fred. Douglass in his speech, stated that the Mayflower, which brought over the Puritans to the shores of America, subsequently brought over a cargo of slaves, and that as one of the descendants from that slave cargo he had an equal right to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims with his white masters.

An exchange says that Senator S. C. Pomeroy and Representative Sid. Clarke, of Kansas, are in danger of indictment for corruption in office and misuse of the public money, in consequence of testimony obtained in framing the seven indictments found against John K. Speer, Internal Revenue Collector.

J. F. Gorkins, who furnishes sketches from Europe to *Harper's Weekly*, is claimed as a Chicago artist.

Mr. A. W. Dimock, a boyish looking Wall street broker, of but twenty-six years of age, is the owner of three-fourths of the capital stock (nominally estimated at $4,000,000) of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. He is also owner of over $1,000,000 worth of real estate in New Jersey. During the last two years he has built, on his Elizabeth property, over thirty palatial residences, which, as soon as completed, he has sold to rich young fellows like himself, and has realized large profits on them, besides establishing a delightful colony there. Five years ago, a penniless clerk, the son of a Nova Scotia clergyman, entered New York and in two years was able to fail for $1,000,000. But he has recovered his loss, has honorably discharged the debts from whose payment he was legally released. He is very charitable, and has lately built and given to the Baptists of Elizabeth a large and handsome church. He is a man of ideas and literature, and his is a resort for poets, wits, and people of genius. At the same time he is as gay and boyish in spirit as in appearance. But how many scores of failures were needed to make this one Wall street success?

Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, is to receive a testimonial upon the completion of his twenty-five years, service in connection with the marriages, christenings and deaths of the New York *ton*.

It is reiterated that Clara Louise Kellogg is organizing an English opera troupe for next season, of foreign artists, with money no object in getting "talent."

Chicago modesty against the world. Ex-Gov. Bross told the Chicago Press Club at its banquet that the managing editor of the greatest newspaper in the world would yet sit in his chair in Chicago, and he believed that the man was among those who sat before him.

The Marquis of Bute's recent devotion of $1000,000 to the Roman Catholic Educational Fund discourages those who reported that he was about to return to Protestantism.

Adjoining the old court house in Madison, Wis., is a dingy and dilapidated small frame house, which may become historical as Vinnie Ream's birthplace. The little sculptress was the youngest child, and is remembered as a graceful little brunette, of large eyes, lithe form, and a head of fine black hair, that was allowed to curl at its own sweet will. She was the belle of all the juvenile parties, and took good care to preserve her position by the most precocious coquetry, aided by her few accomplishments in the way of singing and dancing. About the year 1854, her father removed with his family to Kansas, where her sister married Senator Ross.

The London *Athenæum* states the new edition of Pope, now in press, will contain several hundred unpublished letters, the suppressed satire on the Duke of Marlborough, and many new lines and various readings from the original manuscripts of the principal poems.

Two singular literary follies have been practiced on Milton. There is a prose version of his "Paradise Lost," which was recently *translated* from the French version of his epic! One Green published a specimen of a new version of "Paradise Lost" in blank verse! For this purpose he has utterly ruined the harmony of Milton's cadences by what he conceived to be "bringing that amazing work somewhat nearer the summit of perfection!"

The Boston *Advertiser* crowds a picture of Dumas just deceased, into a small bit of canvass, thus: "His life was without extraordinary incident, except the one event of beginning work in Paris as a poor clerk, with no qualification for his work but a fair handwriting, and finding himself famous and prosperous in a day, from the writing of a single drama. His name is better known in America than his books; and there are hosts of people who never read even "The Three Guardsmen" or "Monte Cristo," who yet feel that they have a knowledge of Dumas in their remembrance of his witty sayings, of his having at one time eighty volumes under contract, of his publishing five novels at once in daily instalments, all written with his own hand; of his employment of "collaborateurs" as a manufacturer might employ shoemakers, of the chateau he built to realize the imaginary splendors of "Monte Cristo," of his friendships with many famous men and his duels with others; of the intimacy of his old age with Menken, and the published photographs in which she sat on his knee, and of the dinners which he has been accustomed to give, of his own cookery, sitting at the head of the table in his shirt sleeves, and after each course withdrawing to the kitchen to prepare the next ingenious dish; of his last journey to Madrid to write a historical work on Spain in six weeks, in utter ignorance of the language and customs of the people."

The New Brunswick, (N. J.), *Fredonian*, in complimentary notice of John W. Forney, gives him the credit of writing, years ago, able editorial articles in the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. To this the editor of the Harrisburg *Journal* replies as follows: "We happen to know that the able political articles in the *Intelligencer*, that gave it character and tone during the closing years of Mr. Maxwell's life, and during the time of Mr. Forney's editorship, were from the pen of Mrs. Maxwell, one of the most accomplished ladies and also one of the ablest writers in the State. This fact should long since have been acknowledged and made public by those who enjoyed the honors of this lady's work."

Regarding Gen. Schenck a Washington gossiper writes as follows: "He will make an admirable Minister, at once firm and courteous. He is just comfortably settled down in his own house in Washington, and during the last year he had made arrangements which placed him fairly in an independent pecuniary position. For years the General has had hard work to live, for he has expensive tastes and a position and family which require a large income. He is connected with some corporation which gives him a large salary, and he could look forward to comparative ease and a competence in his old age. This is why he didn't care much about his defeat by General Campbell. His intimate friends knew last July that he was indifferent about coming back to Congress, and he now cares little to go to England. He is ambitious, however, and so are his three daughters, who will go with him."

Prof. Wm. Chauvenet, L.L. D., whose death at St. Paul, is announced was fifty years old and a Yale graduate. Shortly after graduating he entered the navy as Professor of Mathematics, and was appointed to the naval school, then located at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. When the school was removed to Annapolis, Prof. C. remained in connection with it, and was one of the most energetic and efficient members of the board by which its organization was changed into the present naval academy, on the basis of the military school at West Point. He became Professor of Astronomy at the University of Missouri, since being promoted to Chancellor. His "Manual of Special and Practical Astronomy" is a standard authority of high rank.

Jay Cooke and family have returned to Germantown for the season. Mr. Cooke will sail for Europe early in the spring, to look after the interest of his branch bank, about to be established in London.

The *Nation* says if Porter's letter to Secretary Welles destroyed General Grant's confidence in human nature, Grant has done a good deal to maintain other people's faith in it by sending in Porter's nomination all the same.

Last year of income tax Mr. A. T. Stewart paid more than either one of twenty-seven States, including territories, more than Arizonia, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Montana combined, more than either of the districts in Massachusetts, and $53,000 more than the ninth and tenth districts paid. Mr. W. B. Astor paid more than the whole of the State of Vermont, and probably did not pay for more than he had either. It seems pretty certain that we shall have no more income taxes to pay, for the present Congress is in the mood for abolishing the whole thing.

The President will remove Commissioner Wilson, but not until near this session's end, so as to appoint a member of the present House. Loughridge, of Iowa, is favorably mentioned, who was not re-elected. The appointment of a Commissioner of Patents, to succeed Colonel Fisher, is also deferred to accommodate some defeated politician, so gossips say.

It appears that the success of Congressman Ginery Twichell, of Massachusetts, is due to his attending to business as faithfully as he once did to driving his six-in-hand.

It is said that Miss S. A. Bensley, of Pawtucket, R. I., now studying vocal music at Leipsic, has a voice very remarkable for power, but almost incredibly so for its range, the compass extending to high B, an octave above the leger space and about three notes beyond the highest reached by Carlotta Patti.

Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Elmira, said something unpleasant about H. B. Smith, Congressman elect from that district. Smith remarked to him that those statements were conspicuously inexact. Beecher exclaimed, "Do you want to get up a quarrel with the Beecher family?" "No, sir," said Smith, "but I want to know if you intend to get up a fight with the Smith family?" And peace was made between the two great divisions of the human family.

The sculptor Mills has been commissioned by Mrs. Dahlgren to execute a statue in marble and a statuette in bronze of her husband, Admiral Dahlgren.

Blacque Bey, Ottoman Minister at Washington, at present on leave to his own country, has been transferred by the Turkish Government to Athens, Greece.

A Massachusetts deacon, who probably never heard much about the battle of Fair Oaks, was very much pleased upon hearing General O. O. Howard lecture, but complained that he kept his right hand in his poket.

Judge Chase's complete recovery seems still likely to be slow, but it is steady; and his friends have great hopes of seeing him yet on the bench of the Supreme Court before the adjournment of the present term.

The *Brother Jonathan*, a New York paper, of date of March 23, 1861, had this item: "A young Swedish girl, Christine Nilsson, has been sent to Paris by the Duchess of Ossgothland, to be educated at her expense, as a singer, in consequence of the great beauty of her voice."

Fisk's Grand Opera Bouffe House results in loss, and did he not have the income of the Erie Railroad to sustain him he would soon go to the wall. None of the New York theaters, however, are prospering, and, notwithstanding the enormous sum nightly spent at their doors, it is doubtful whether the close of the season will find them any better off.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND.

Prospects of Peace Improving.

LONDON, December 20, 10 A. M.—The prospects of peace are looking much improved this morning. It is thought in Berlin and Frankfort, that the peace basis proposed by the neutral Powers, with some amendments will soon be adopted.

Military movements in the field continue active and the French are evidently endeavoring to concentrate.

One of the German armies is falling back before Bourbaki.

The German Army Around Paris on the Defensive.

The *Telegraph* has a special from Brussels, saying that the late heavy calls for landwehr denotes the weakness of the German army of investment around Paris, and that its operations are now defensive instead of offensive.

One or two sorties like that of last night, (*sic.*) and the siege of Paris will be raised.

German Siege Guns Worthless.

A special from Frankfort says that a month will be required before the bombardment of Paris will be possible. The guns in use in the German army at the present time are utterly worthless for such purpose, and, besides that, Versailles itself is nearly within range of the French guns.

No Fighting Since the 1st Inst.

LONDON, December 20, Noon.—Later advices from Paris are to the effect that there has been no fighting around the city since the 1st instant. The people of Paris had received news from the outside up to the 11th instant. The soldiers and citizens were undismayed. Public order was perfect, and the stores ample for several months.

The Germans Capture Naitz.

Advices have been received here announcing that the Germans have stormed Nuitz, in the department of Cote D'Or, on the 18th instant. The French withdrew at nightfall. The Germans lost three hundred in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Prince William, of Baden, who was shot through the cheek.

Opening of the French Coasting Trade.

LONDON, December 20.—The decree opening the French coasting trade to all nations is due to the obstruction of railways, especially in northeastern France.

It is said by the Cologne *Gazette* that Havre is exempted from blockade by the French Government.

General Gleimer was wounded in the battle at Nuitz Friday.

Two French Defeats—The Prussians Take 6,000 Prisoners at Naitz.

LONDON, December 20.—The French forces attacked by General Werder at Nuitz were in large numbers, and held a strong position. The Germans captured 6,000 prisoners, together with the town. The French were pursued southward on Monday. A French force 10,000 strong has been defeated at Paislay and Fontianelle.

The Situation as Viewed from the Pro-French Standpoint.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 20.—Our Versailles correspondent, after making a tour of the German lines, writes on the 15th quite positively that it will be impossible ever to bombard Paris effectively. The anxiety of the Germans for peace is intense. The German troops are on the point of mutiny. Rats are eaten in Paris only on wagers, and for passtime. The bombardment of Paris is postponed. The bombardment of Versailles is expected every moment. The French have in position guns capable of throwing shells through the King's palace and driving the Germans from their works east and north of Versailles.

Our correspondent with the Tenth corps at Vendome, writing on the 18th, says that after severe fighting on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th on both banks of the Loire, the Germans occupy Freteral, Vendome and Elinay, General Chausey retiring slowly and in tolerable order, hoping to join the Twenty-first corps under General Jaures and the troops near Le Mans and Coulie. The fighting was tedious and bloody. The Germans needed rest.

The Feeling in the Beleaguered Capital.

LONDON, December 21.—Advices received from Paris to the 17th instant, state that the army and citizens are still calm and resolute, and are confident of success, and that provisions are plentiful. There has been no disorder whatever.

Reported German Victory Exaggerated.

The first dispatch announcing a German victory at Nuits was exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured was six hundred instead of six thousand.

Manteuffel Again Moving on Havre.

The news from the German army of the North is important. General Manteuffel is again marching on Havre with a much larger force than before. The French report that they have taken measures to resist.

An engagement is reported to have already occurred at Bolbec, seventeen miles from Havre, in which the French were victorious.

The Prussians bombarded Malle, thence they marched eastwardly to Verviers.

The Germans, on a reconnoisance from Amiens, recently, attacked the corps of Gen. Faidherbe, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated Servigny and Beaument. There has been some fighting at Bray.

Twenty-five thousand Germans are at Mont Didier.

A Denial—Capitulation of Thionville.

LONDON, December 21.—It is explicitly denied that there has been recently any correspondence between the Pope and the King of Prussia.

The reports yesterday of mobs and riots in Paris lack confirmation, and according to the latest accounts the tone of the public sentiment of that city continues to be hopeful.

On the capitulation of Thionville 5,000 French troops were paroled. A majority of the besieged were much enraged because of the surrender, and some troops threatened to explode the magazine, but they were dissuaded from that purpose upon the appearance of women and children, who, on their knees, besought submission. During the action 10,000 shells were thrown into the city, involving damages to the extent of over 5,000,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

Cause of the Failure of Bombardment.

BERLIN, December 20.—The *Cross Gazette* of this city says the cause previously given for the failure to open the bombardment of Paris is incorrect. The difficulties in the transportation of material and heavy guns will be shortly overcome, and further action will be guided altogether by military considerations.

The Neutrality of Luxemburg.

BERLIN, December 21.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day says, with regard to the neutrality of Luxemburg, that diplomatic negotiations were impossible in time of war. The German armies would thereby be compromised, while the abrogation of treaties secures their safety. The Prussian Government is ready to submit the claims to arbitration without affecting the position of Luxemburg as an independent State.

The Diet of Hesse-Darmstadt has approved of the Federal treaties and voted a further war credit of 3,662,000 florins.

Speech of King William.

BERLIN, December 20.—The following is the speech of King William, delivered in reply to the address of the deputation received by him at Versailles on the 18th:

"Gentlemen: In receiving you here on foreign territory, far distant from the German frontier, I am prompted to express my gratitude to that Providence whose wonderful dispensation has brought us together in this ancient royal residence. God has given us victories which we hardly dared hope or ask for. When last summer I asked your support in this great war, you gave me that support to its fullest extent. I thank you in my name and that of the army and nation. The victorious armies among which you have sought me, have found in the sacrificing spirit of the country encouragement and support amid battles and privations. The means voted for continuing the war by the late Diet have given new proof that the nation is determined to exert all its energies. The political life of Germany will develop itself all the more because the basis offered to our South German allies is their own free choice. I hope those States yet to be consulted will follow the same path. The summons addressed me by the King of Bavaria to re-establish the imperial dignity of the ancient German empire had deeply moved me, and not my own feelings, not even my own judgment have determined my decision. In the unanimous voice of the German princes, free cities and the German nation, I can recognize the call of Providence, which I can obey with God's blessing. The King of Bavaria has informed me that the assent of all the German Princes and free cities has been secured, and that official ratification will shortly follow. To secure that, the painful sacrifices which we are undergoing and which touch my heart, as yours, will not be in vain. We will not lay aside our arms until Germany and the frontier has nothing to fear from future attacks. The North German Diet has been called upon to co-operate in the work of the unification of Germany. I thank it for the almost unanimous assent to the treaties giving organic expression to the unity of the nation.

BELGIUM.

Bismarck's Note to Belgium.

BRUSSELS, December 20.—The government has declined to publish Bismarck's note or the answer thereto, before the latter reached King William.

LUXEMBURG.

Letter From the King of Holland.

LUXEMBURG, December 20.—The King of Holland, in a letter to the Government of Luxemburg, says: "Let us together defend the treaty of 1867, the honor and independence of this Duchy."

EASTERN QUESTION.

Abolition of the Scheldt Dues.

BERLIN, December 20.—The Diet of Mecklenburg has voted to pay its full share of the amount required for the abolition of the Scheldt dues.

Opening of the Wurtemburg Chambers.

STUTTGARDT, December 20.—The King of Wurtemburg opened the Chambers yesterday. In his speech he referred to the glorious successes of the Germans. Their companionship in arms had kindled a desire for political unity, failing which the historic events of the year lack consecration. He urges the deputies to recognize in the Federal treaties lately concluded scope for the developement of the nation and her institutions. A bill will be introduced at once authorizing the present taxation to further war measures, and for the completion of railways.

Speech by King William.

BERLIN, December 20.—King William of Prussia has received at Versailles an address from the Reichstag. In a speech in reply thereto, delivered to a delegation of that body, the King returned his thanks for supplies voted for the prosecution of the war, which has secured national unity, and signified his acceptance of the dignity of Emperor, tendered by the unanimous voice of the princes, free towns and the German nation.

Prussia Has No Designs on Luxemburg.

LONDON, Debember 20.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* denies that Prussia has any designs upon Luxemburg, and affirms that she resolved to submit to arbitration her complaints relative to the violation of neutrality by the Government of the Duchy, with a view to a claim for indemnity.

Turkey will not Act Independently of the Other Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 21.—The officially stated reports that Turkey is determined to act upon the Eastern question independently of the other Powers is without foundation.

Adhesion of France to the Conference not yet Assured.

LONDON, December 21.—With respect to the forthcoming meeting of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers in London, now that Prussia has expressly stipulated that no topic foreign to the question of the revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 shall be introduced into the deliberations, the adhesion of France to the Conference is still awaited.

Invitations to the Conference—Change in the English War Office Urged.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 21.—Earl Granville to-day issued invitations to the conference. The language of the note is so framed that the conference, although ostensibly called to settle the Eastern question, may also consider the Luxemburg difficulty and the proposed cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government, that it may give Edmund Cardwell, Minister of War, the portfolio laid down by John Bright, in order that the War Office may have a more efficient head.

Bombardment Impossible—Strength of French Armies in the Field—More Marching than Fighting.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Herald's* Brussels correspondent telegraphs this morning that the bombardment of Paris is declared to be impossible. It is not humanity which restrains the Prussians, but it is simply an impossibility for them to succeed, as they have neither the number nor calibre of guns necessary. They have only five hundred guns, mainly twenty-four pounders, while the French outworks which command the batteries can destroy them the moment they open fire.

Paris has now two months supply of food.

A correspondent writes from Vendome that neither of the French armies commanded by Chansey and Bourbaki number less than 100,000 men, and they can draw reinforcements from other parts of France of nearly double that number. The appearance of the French armies is favorable, many of the men are small in stature, but the majority are large, athletic fellows. I have seen whole companies of the Gard Mobiles which presented the appearance of comprising picked men. All that is necessary is the getting of these men accustomed to stand fire. They are raw troops now, but, as was the case in the United States during the rebellion, steadiness on the battlefield was sure to come.

A Vendome correspondent writes as follows on the 14th: Manœuvering is the order of the day with the French army commanded by General Chausey, and the Germans under the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles, and as a consequence there are much more exhausting marches than hard fighting at present.

SAN DOMINGO.

Interesting Debate in the Senate.

The Annexationists Thoroughly Organized and Confident—Their Scheme Pushed to the Exclusion of All Other Business—Another Strong Speech by Senator Sumner—Peculiar Character of the Negotiations for Annexation Disclosed—The Differences Between the President and Mr. Sumner—The Senator's Personal Explanation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

The contest in the Senate to-day over San Domingo was exceedingly earnest in character. What was said in debate was a small part of the matter. The side conferences among Senators, and the activity displayed among the desks by friends of Morton's resolution, and the care with which they watched the temporary absence of Senators on their side, so as to summon them by pages at every vote, showed a deeper interest in the subject than is often seen on the floor of the Senate. There was quite a struggle over the motion to take up the resolution, Morton, Thayer, Howard, Chandler, Conkling, Carpenter and Kellogg being active supporters of the motion. On the first test vote Carpenter, Conkling and Chandler showed their anxiety by going to the desk and overlooking the Clerk as he called the roll. When the list was finished, these Senators procured a copy, and going to Morton's desk, had an earnest consultation and compared notes. Chandler further made himself conspicuous by going around the Senate to several members, as Howard, Nye and Thayer, and exhibiting his list with a considerable degree of satisfaction.

Mr. Sumner, at the outset of the discussion, showed himself to be a more formidable opponent to the new scheme than its friends had counted upon. Before he had spoken five minutes he was interrupted by several of the annexationists on various irrelevant points, none of which were sustained by the Chair. Beginning by stating what his resolutions of inquiry called for, and in answer to an absurd statement of Howard that the report of his special committee last session contained all the information Sumner now asked for, he said that he wanted the two conventions upon the basis of which the President had negotiated the treaty; also, a copy of the Dominican Constitution, by which it would appear that the public domain of that Island could not be transferred. He wanted a copy of the treaty with France, which would show that Dominica was bound in a large sum to Hayti. He wanted also a mass of official documents, part of which he had read in the Navy Department and the character of the rest of which he knew, and knew to be such that the country and Senate should know their contents. He intimated in plain and pointed terms that what he desired to have furnished was of great signifiance, and such as the Senate could not afford to act on without examining.

Morton and all acting with him were very uneasy under Sumner's explanation, and tried during his speech ineffectually to get a vote without further debate.

Sumner closed his remarks by stating that while his resolution simply called for that documentary information which would enable the Senate to act intelligently, Morton's proposition, if adopted, would commit Congress to the policy of annexation.

The vote to take up Morton's resolution, which immediately followed Mr. Sumner's speech, was successful, the vote standing yeas 36, nays 17. Immediately upon the announcement of this result, Senator Buckingham moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On this motion Senator Sumner demanded the yeas and nays, and here the discussion again branched out.

Mr. Schurz proceeded to show the utter impracticability of the resolutions submitted. He stated it to be an utter impossibility to attain the objects called for in the resolutions, if they were sincere, in so short a time. He was of opinion that the whole thing was a humbug, and he proceeded to ridicule the report which would be forthcoming in sixty days according to Senator Morton's assertions, in a very effective manner.

Senator Thurman struck the same vein, and rung the changes on what might be expected in the theological, geological, physical, moral and intellectual report of the condition of the people after two months' observation. He stated that Congress cannot by joint resolution annex territory except as a State. It was only in this doctrine that Texas was admitted, and it was not his opinion that the people of the United States were ready to erect San Domingo into a sovereign State. Inasmuch as the Senate had once refused to ratify the treaty of annexation, he believed it to be stultification on its part to take any further steps in the matter. He could see no use for the commission unless annexation was to follow. He considered the worst feature of the resolution to be that the commissioners therein mentioned were to receive no compensation.

Mr. Morton immediately suggested that they were to be officers of the Government, already in its service and pay—perhaps members of Congress. This suggestion had a most unfortunate effect, and was ridiculed from one end of the Senate to the other—even by those who were friendly to Morton's measure. This feature was discussed the balance of the afternoon, greatly to the discomfiture of the friends of the measure. In spite of all efforts to the contrary a motion to adjourn was carried, and the vote on the reference of the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was postponed until to-morrow. It is the intention of the friends of Morton's resolution to-morrow to defeat the proposition to refer to the Committee, and force it to a vote, and to accomplish this they assert that they will not allow adjournment till a vote is taken. Mr. Sumner will speak at length on the subject, and Conkling will reply to him. As legislation in the House previous to the recess closes at two P. M. to-morrow, the matter cannot be disposed of before the holiday adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

The San Domingo annexationists in the Senate today demonstrated that not only were they thoroughly organized, but they are determined to push their pet scheme through to the exclusion of all other public business for the time being. Last night after adjournment they confidently boasted of at least a majority of ten, and as a consequence they felt perfectly secure in pushing things in order to secure a final vote.

Vice President Colfax early developed into a warm supporter of the scheme, and helped his friends along whenever an opportunity occurred, both on the floor and in the Chair.

When the hour for consideration of the calendar arrived, several Senators endeavored to call up bills which have received more or less attention the past week. Mr. Sherman insisted that his bill to reclassify the grades of sugar should be taken up, as its provisions would entirely fail if not acted upon before the recess. He was so earnest in pressing this matter that the annexationists thought it advisable to humor him by advocating its consideration.

But at this point Casserly got the floor and asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish the income tax. He thought it time that practicable measures seeking the relief of the people should be given some attention, even if the case of San Domingo should have to go over; and it was here that the tactics of the annexationists began to be developed. Conkling announced that no man was more in favor of abolishing this odious tax, as he expressed it, than himself; but if the Senator from California, insisted on bringing this matter up at that inopportune time, he should vote against it. The annexationists took the cue, and Morton, Chandler, Stewart and Corbett, all said that while they were in favor of the bill, still they should oppose it if it was not withdrawn for the present. Mr. Sherman besought Casserly to listen to these warning voices, and not imperil his bill at such a critical juncture. Casserly replied that being little experienced in parliamentary tactics, he could not in his simplicity see why Senators could not vote in favor of his bill one day as well as another. Morton explained by stating that if any matter at all other than his San Domingo resolutions was worthy of the notice of the Senate, he should give precedence to Sherman's sugar amendment, and then the annexationists all over the Senate endeavored to teach the inexperienced Senator from California how much more important it was to take up Sherman's bill than the one proposed by the former.

In the midst of the wrangle the morning hour expired, and then ensued a struggle for the floor. Sherman's sugar bill was refused a hearing, and Casserly found that the San Domingo resolutions had more friends than he could well afford to fight against with any hope of success, and so he quietly submitted to the inevitables. Vice President Colfax left the chair and took a seat beside Senator Morton, while Mr. Tipton opened the day's debate. He was listened to impatiently, as every one was waiting expectantly for Sumner. It was known that the Massachusetts Senator had some important facts to disclose, and besides, he was looked upon as the champion of the opposition, and one whose peculiar diplomatic experience and knowledge of our foreign relations made him a most formidable opponent.

After Tipton finished, Sumner arose. The eyes of the occupants of the galleries and the attention of Senators were centered upon him. To the astonishment of everybody he moved to go into executive session to consider various important appointments sent to the Senate by the President.

Morton excitedly objected, stating that the country wouldn't suffer by the postponement of such matters.

Bayard took the floor and made a long speech against Morton's resolution.

When Sumner renewed his motion for an executive session, Conkling said any time would do for that, and ordered the yeas and nays on the motion. While the clerk was making out a list of votes, Chandler repeated his process of yesterday, and looked over the Clerk's shoulder to see exactly how Senators had voted. Sherman voted yea on Sumner's motion, and was immediately remonstrated with by Conkling and Morton. The Southern Senators were almost unanimous in voting down Sumner's motion, which was lost by 18 to 34, and then Sumner got the floor again and proceeded with his speech. While he was outwardly calm, it was evident to all that he was very angry. There was a peculiar intensity in his language, and a vehemence in his manner, which even those who heard him in the days of his contests with the old slave powers failed to recognize. As he proceeded he became very sarcastic at the expense of General Babcock, or that "young officers of the army," as he styled him, his extraordinary proceedings while acting as the agent of the Administration in San Domingo, and the lofty character which he assumed in his dealings with Baez. He challenges the author of the resolutions to give any other reason for their introduction than that it was both his intention and desire to commit Congress to the policy of annexation. His general knowledge of the political condition of Hayti, the character of its public men, and the past and present of its people, were all somewhat unexpected, but none of his opponents were prepared to hear his statements of facts with regard to the character of the negotiations concluded on the part of our Government with Baez looking towards annexation, nor of his acquaintance with the contents of a vast amount of documentary information which he claimed was lodged in the Navy and State Departments, and which the President had failed thus far to communicate to Congress. His entire speech commanded remarkable attention, and is generally conceded to be one of the best efforts he ever made. At its close the Senate took a recess until evening.

Senator Morton took the floor at the opening of the evening session, in reply to Mr. Sumner. There was an unusually large audience present. Mr. Morton began with a vigorous defense of the administration, and then passed to the consideration of the point made by Sumner. There was very general surprise, however, that the Senator contented himself principally with the assertion that the reasons and arguments presented by Sumner were immaterial and frivolous. The intention of the friends of annexation was to begin *de Novo*, and so they proposed this commission.

Mr. Morton was followed by Mr. Nye, who made his usual speech to the galleries.

Chandler took the floor to arraign Sumner for the statement that the President had attempted to change the Committee on Foreign Relations, and challenged Sumner for proofs. Sumner replied that it had all been discussed in a caucus of the committee, of which he (Chandler) was Chairman. Chandler then caught himself, and amused everybody else by immediately denouncing the man who repeated this confidential conversation as very mean, and demanding his name, which he did not get. Chandler then went on with a rambling, incoherent speech, suggesting considerable confusion of ideas and great fatigue, and his whole performance was coarse and disgusting.

Chandler, by reading part of two letters furnished by the President, purporting to give the substance of promises made by Sumner to the President at the house of the former to support the treaty with San Domingo, compelled Sumner to relate what occurred. He said the President called at his house and attempted to explain the new treaty. In doing so he three times addressed Sumner as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and spoke of the treaty as one that would come before that Committee. He did not promise to support the treaty, but assured the President that any measure he prepared would receive his earnest attention. The statement was received with profound attention.

At half past ten Conkling took the floor, and until some time after eleven had proceeded in one of the most bitter, personal, and in many respects powerful speeches heard in the Senate chamber for a long time. In all his congressional career he has never spoken under so great apparent excitement, and his peculiar gifts of oratory were greatly heightened. One of his charges, namely: that Mr. Sumner obtained the circulation of the dispatches concerning his differences with the President, are known to all newspaper men concerned to be wholly unfounded. One of the noticeable features of the debate was that both Conkling and Morton announced that in their judgment the time had come when the Committee on Foreign Relations should be changed.

Senator Sumner's Personal Explanation.

Mr. Sumner made a personal explanation in the Senate this morning, in regard to a publication concerning the difference between himself and the President, similar to the one telegraphed last night. He denied that he had ever spoken disrespectfully of the President, or impugned his motives, either in executive session, in the street cars or elsewhere. There is no doubt, however, that the President had been assured that Sumner had done all these things, and upon such assurances he made the statement telegraphed yesterday. It has come out that the staff officer who spoke of offering violence to Mr. Sumner was Gen. Babcock.

HARRISBURG.

The New State Treasurer Ring.

Hon. D. J. Morrell the Forthcoming Candidate—The "State Journal" to Support the New Movement—Everybody at Sea as to the Cause of the Result in the First Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, December 20, 1870.

There is a good deal of excitement here over the news from Philadelphia. About eight o'clock the first dispatch announced Dechert's majority at 1,100, and subsequent dispatches made it twelve, thirteen fifty and fifteen hundred. The Republicans were incredulous, the Democrats jubilant. The latest dispatch gives Dechert 1,343. Many attribute this revolution in the First District to the apathy of the anti-Cameron men, it having been reported that Lindell had pledged himself to Cameron when the latter was in Philpdelphia last week.

Apparently everything with regard to State Treasurer remains in *statu quo*, but there is a nice little plot being concocted which may carry consternation into the ranks of both the Mackey and anti-Mackey factions. The friends of a member of Congress, whose term will expire March 4, are making preparations to push his claim vigorously, and think they can elect him as a compromise candidate. This ring embraces some prominent politicians, all of whom are sanguine of success.

The Commonwealth *vs.* the Credit Mobilier is still on trial, but will probably be concluded to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 21, 1870.

Either the wires or the compositor blundered last night in giving Dechert's majority—I sent the correct figures. His election is variously commented upon to-day, and everybody appears to be at sea as regards the cause. Even the *Telegraph*, of this city, is at fault, and in the absence of Barr, Cameron's baggage-master, who is the *factotum* of that sheet, facetiously ascribes it to the presence of the Rothermie painting in Philadelphia.

"My dispatch of yesterday concerning the State Treasurer has taken the "ring" by surprise. They were working quietly, and the publication of their designs has awakened a feeling of distrust. They will now strike out more boldly. Morrell is the man. I understand the *State Journal* will throw out a feeler in his behalf to-morrow, which looks significant, as the backers of that paper were supposed to favor Irwin. Morrell is undoubtedly the stronger man to put against Coleman and Mackey.

An immense amount of evidence is being taken in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* the Credit Mobilier, and it may last some days yet.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dechert, Democrat, Elected in the First Senatorial District by 1,343 Majority—Great Rejoicing Among the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1870.

The election passed off quietly. Dechert, Democrat, was elected by thirteen hundred and forty-three majority. The vote stood: Lyndall, tweve thousand seven hundred and forty-one; Dechert, fourteen thousand and eighty-four. There is great rejoicing among the Democrats. The same wards gave Leeds, Republican, for Sheriff, in October, seven hundred and tiffy majority.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—The election in the First Senatorial district resulted in a majority of 1,343 for Dechert, the Democratic candidate. In October the Republicans had over 1,000 majority in the same district. The vote was light.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—The Return Judges for the Senatorial election will meet to-morrow to count the vote of yesterday evening. The *Telegraph* says: "The chances are that the Republican Return Judges will refuse to receive and count the vote of such divisions as present palpable evidence of fraud, basing their action upon several recent decisions delivered by Judge Allison. The streets are already filled with reports, and threats that if such a course is pursued, it will be at the risk of life on the part of the Return Judges. Indeed, such a threat was made publicly on the streets by a prominent Democratic politician, who has figured in onslaughts on the Return Judges."

NEW MEXICO.

Horrible Tragedy at El Paso, Texas—New Gold Mines Discovered—The Weather.

SANTE FE, N. M., December 18.—The *Daily Post* of the 16th has full particulars of a horrible tragedy which took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst. It appears that Senator Formtain got into a dispute with B. F. Williams, a lawyer, who fired a revolver at him twice, severely but not dangerously wounding him. Williams then fled to his rooms, where Judge Gaylord, J. S. Clark, of the Twenty-fifth Texas District, with a posse of men followed and attempted to arrest him, when Williams rushed with a double barreled gun and shot Judge Clark through the heart, killing him instantly. Capt. French, of the State Police, then fired at Williams and killed him instantly. Great excitement prevailed, and public sentiment is against Williams. Judge Clark's funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed in El Paso.

The *Post's* Chihuahua, Mexico, correspondent gives a glowing account of the newly discovered placer mines near Chihahua, and says they are even richer than expected. Twelve men in eight hours washed out over thirty-seven ounces of gold in one day. The next day they got five hundred dollars, and have averaged over three hundred dollars per day. Great excitement prevails, and a great rush is being made to the new mines.

About four inches of snow has fallen within the last twenty-four hours.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Full Power Conferred Upon Gen. Schenck to Settle all Questions between England and the United States.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: "It gives us unqualified pleasure to state that the fullest powers are to be confided upon Gen. Schenck to conduct to a final settlement all questions now pending between the United States and England. As soon as the appointment of General Schenck was announced in these columns, the *Tribune* indicated the probability that negotiations would at once be transferred from Washington to London. It is matter for congratulation that our new Envoy is to sail at the earliest possible day, with instructions so framed as to leave him the free exercise of his well known energy, tact and discretion in the discussion and arrangement of all our differences with Great Britain."

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Brown Murder Trial—The Verdict Murder in the Second Degree in the Case of Mrs. Emily Brown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA. December 21, 1870.

The trial of Mrs. Emily Brown, for the murder of her husband, Samuel Brown, which commenced on the 16th inst., was concluded to-day. There were three parties implicated in this murder, Mrs. Brown, John Fullam and Jerry Knight, all colored. The defendants asked to be tried separately, and the case of the wife of the murdered man came up first. The jury were out nineteen hours, and at noon to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence. The trial of Fullam will be proceeded with next.

Granklin Kettle and his wife, two of the oldest and most respectable residents of Stephentown, N. Y., were murdered on Thursday night by their son, who is blind. The father and son had some dispute about a will, which culminated in murder. The murderer has been arrested and is now in jail.

WASHINGTON.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Defects in the Port of Entry Law to be Remedied.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

The Port of Entry Law.

Messrs. Stevenson, of Ohio, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Finkelnburg, of Missouri, called to-day upon Secretary Boutwell, to confer in regard to the defects in the port of entry bill. The Secretary said that he had decided to obviate one of the chief objections of the roads to bonding, namely: the appointment of numerous inspectors along the line at the expense of the railroads, and he should not appoint any on a line unless it was at some subsequent time found to be necessary for some particular line. He would not construe the law so as to make the breaking of packages at the port of first arrival necessary under any circumstances. He would agree to allow cars to be carried across ferries, even where it was necessary to separate a train. He thought it probable it would be possible to make such arrangements that in case a car was not filled with bonded goods, the companies could have the right to fill it with common freight, so as to avoid the extra expense of running cars only partially loaded. The Secretary expressed himself in favor of construing the law as liberally as the necessity of protecting the Government would allow.

Appropriations for the Louisville Canal.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day received a communication from General Weitzel, in charge of the Louisville and Portland canal, in reply to inquiries addressed to him by the Committee. He presented the same views in regard to the necessities for immediate appropriations which have been already published. The Committee acted upon the matter, and agreed to report in favor of a present appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and a further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand, to be inserted in the regular river and harbor bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A new office is established at Painter's Bridge, Chester county, and Mitchell Painter, Jr., appointed Postmaster, on route Wilmington, Del., to Birdsboro, Pa. A new office is also established at County Line, Northumberland county, and Christian H. Heilman appointed Postmaster, may receive special supplies from Delmatia. Route 2,439, Wilcox to Smithport, E. M. Williams contractor; service on this route is increased three times a week, and pay $[illegible] per annum from January 1, 1871. Route 2,[illegible], Bedford to Latrobe, Postmaster at Bedford may deliver mails to contractor in advance, for him to carry over at Schellsburg, if all connecting mails are in and there is no complaint.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Jas. C. Clements, of Ohio, Secretary of Washington Territory; Elias D. Brunner, of Indiana, Consul at Talcahuano.

To be Postmasters—John Brazer, at Santa Cruz, California; Henry T. Willets, Michigan City, Ind.; Henry Foulds, Lanark, Illinois.

UNIFORMITY IN APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House the draft of a bill to secure uniformity in the appointment of appraisers of merchandise and other purposes. In his accompanying letter he says: "It is thought the system of appraisement, as fixed for the port of New York by the act of July 27th, 1866, should, for the sake of uniformity, be extended to the other principal ports of the United States."

THE ADMINISTRATION ANXIOUS ABOUT THE HORNET.

A special from this city to the New York *Evening Post* says: The administration expresses anxiety as to the destination of the steamer Hornet, which sailed from New York professedly to go to Nassau, but with the real intention, it is believed, to take on board at some point on the Florida coast an armed Cuban expedition. The subject was before the Cabinet yesterday, and the result is that orders have been sent to the United States naval squadron in the Gulf, and to the officials of Florida, to keep a sharp watch for the Hornet, and seize her if she attempts to violate the neutrality laws.

STARTLING RUMORS.

The President and Senator Sumner

Unsuccessful Attempts to Make Peace—What the President Required of Col. Forney.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1870.

The bitterness manifested toward Senator Sumner by the principal leaders in the annexation movement is attracting a good deal of attention. Within the last ten days an earnest attempt was made by the friends of the President and of Mr. Sumner to bring about a better understanding, and after considerable consultation the President was approached upon the subject. He manifested much feeling, and replied emphatically that Mr. Sumner had attacked him in executive session in the Senate, had spoken bitterly of him in the street cars, and also in Boston and at the West; that on some of these occasions Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him, and if he were not President he should hold Mr. Sumner personally responsible, and demand satisfaction of him. This somewhat startling talk put the peace-makers to sudden flight. It has also come out that officers about the President share his feelings in this matter, and one of them is reported to have gone so far as to declare that if he were not officially connected with the executive he would subject Mr. Sumner to personal violence. This whole matter is creating a great deal of talk among those who have been aware of its extent and nature. The connection of Col. Forney with this difference between the Administration and Mr. Sumner has been this: He was given to understand by one of the President's staff officers that he would be expected in his paper to attack Mr. Sumner for his course on San Domingo, and his attitude toward the President. This Mr. Forney positively declined to do, on the ground that Mr. Sumner had long been and still continued one of his personal friends. This decision closed the White House against Forney.

TERRIBLE RIVER DISASTER.

Sinking of the Steamer Nick Wall.

Many Lives Lost—Seventeen Bodies Recovered—Loss to Pittsburgh Insurance Companies $15,000.

VICKSBURG, December 21.—The Nick Wall, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, struck a snag on Sunday night at Grand Lake. The cabin fell in and floated four miles. She is a total loss, and her hull is tied up at Maryland landing. The freight is badly damaged. There were one hundred and twenty-five deck and fifteen cabin passengers on board the boat at the time of the accident. Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered. A great many more of the passengers are supposed to be lost. Charley McClurg, of Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., is drowned.

The steamer Nick Wall was valued at $22,000, and insured in Pittsburgh offices for $15,000, $2,000 of which is in the Western Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—The insurance on the steamer Nick Wall was $2,000 each in the Boatmen's, Western and Eureka, $3,000 each in the Pittsburgh and People's, all in Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—The Nick Wall, which met with the disaster at Grand Lake last night, took seventy-four passengers here, principally North Carolinians and Georgians, *en route* to Texas.

ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

It is Believed the Democrats Carry the State—Gangs of Negro Women Electioneering for the Republican Ticket—Mob Dispersed by the Military.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 20.—The election is progressing in Georgia for members of Congress and the Legislature and county officers. The returns are meagre and unsatisfactory, but it is believed the Democrats carry the State.

MACON, December 20.—Gangs of negro women were at the polls electioneering for the Republican ticket. One negro, who voted the Democratic ticket, was mobbed, when a row ensued, and one of the assailants was shot and severely wounded. The military were called out, and dispersed the mob and quiet was restored.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

O'Baldwin, the prize fighter, declines to accept the condition of pardon from the house of correction, which requires him to leave the State within twenty-four hours, never to return.

The Schenectady, N. Y., *Star* this evening contains an article relating to the mysterious disappearance of Chancellor Lansing. The writer says the Chancellor hung himself in his room in the City Hotel, in New York; that his body was secretly removed by his brother and buried in the family vault in that city, and that the manner in which he came to his death was hushed up. Insanity, caused by the loss of his property, is ascribed as the motive for suicide. The writer's information was obtained from a minister in this city, who expressed himself confident that the assertions made are true.

Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breese, of the United States Navy, died Saturday morning at Mount Airey, near Philadelphia. He was seventy-six years of age.

The large steam mill of Huston & Co., at Ashton, Lee county, Illinois, was burned Friday night. Loss twenty-five thousand dollars; insured for ten thousand.

The Trial of Spangler for the murder of Kane, which has been in progress at Dixon, Illinois, resulted Saturday morning in a verdict of not guilty.

Wm. E. Schroeder, book keeper for Cook, Coburn & Co., advertising agents, turns out to be a defaulter to that concern to the amount of $22,000, all of which he has pilfered within the past two years.

The Winnipeg *Manitoban*, of the 3d inst., says that on the 26th ult., as Jas. Tanner, Jas. Ross, and others, were returning from an electioneering discussion with Dr. Lynch, they were assaulted with stones and clubs by a party of men, and Tanner was killed by being thrown from his horse. The others escaped unhurt. It is claimed that the assault was made by the friends of Lynch and Schultz.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Rochefeldt, Warren county, Ky. As train No. 10 coming this way neared that station Enoch Johnson, train boy, fell from the rear platform of the car and received injuries which caused death. The body was taken to Memphis for burial.

The steamer Richmond brought to Memphis a man named James Roberson, who was sent to the hospital in a dying condition from a wound received by river pirates forty miles below Helena. Roberson and wife had started down the river in a yawl with all he had in search of work. The pirates [illegible] him [illegible] and took the yawl and contents.

A Vigilant Committee three hundred strong, fully armed and organized, attacked the jail at Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, and took [illegible] Michael Lachenais, the murderer of Jacob Bell and others, and hung him. He confessed the murder, but expressed no contrition.

Fenon, Squires, Cockrell and Chapman, Pacific Railroad robbers, were convicted at Washoe City, Nevada, Saturday. Bell, who turned State's evidence, was acquitted.

The navigation of the Connecticut river for the season has closed. The New York boats left on their last trip yesterday. There is much floating ice in the river.

Twenty-seven workingmen whose names were appended to an address delivered to Governor Brown, of Missouri, a few days ago, published a card Saturday repudiating the said address and denying they signed it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21, 1870.

Whatever change in the local money market noticed to-day indicated greater stringency. There is almost a halt in discounting by banks and discount houses generally, and added to this a very great scarcity of currency. As high as ¼ premium per thousand has been paid, the price it costs to express it from New York. Brokers are loth to cash checks for large amounts at their counters, which in some cases puts them to inconvenience. They much prefer to take their chances through the Clearing House.

—The business of late in local stocks has been so barren of transactions that it is exceedingly difficult to give correct quotations. It is generally remarked that prices are well maintained. Allegheny Valley Bonds are somewhat scarce. Some few small lots are offered at about 90, but the large holders are not inclined to sell, not knowing what to re-invest in.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10-40s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Gold	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅞
United States 6s of 1881	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	107⅜
United States 10-40s	106⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacifics	110

—The following statement from the Chicago *Tribune* may be of some interest to the holders of the Northwest stocks in this city: The telegraphic rumor this morning that a Chicago National Bank official, "who is largely interested in one of the Wall street stock-jobbing pools," is down here, threatening to "resort to the courts to have his interest in the 'pool' closed out, so as to get rid of the liabilities for further losses by the 'pool,'" became the topic of comment in financial circles. Who can it be? was asked here and there. Many were inclined to discredit the rumor altogether; many others shook their heads and looked wise, but when pumped, were found to be full of emptiness, and only made wild guesses at parties who have no connection with the matter whatever. The rumor, however, is founded on facts, and to make the connection of some of the Chicago national banks with a stock-jobbing pool intelligible to the reader, it is necessary to go back to the history of the last election of the Northwestern Railroad Company. It will be remembered that a year ago Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was President of the company, and the roads were being managed, not only in the interest of Milwaukee, but in the interest of the "St. Paul ring" in New York, who, it was believed, were preparing to consolidate it with the Milwaukee and St. Paul. The party in opposition to this management originated the scheme of getting control of the stock, electing Mr. John F. Tracy, of the Rock Island Road, President, securing a better management of the company's roads, which, it was thought, together with some new and important extensions of the company's road, toward Minnesota, would increase the value of the stock so that the "pool" who should go in to buy up the stock and control the election could sell out at a profit. It was thought that the "pool" would have to hold about $20,000,000 of the stock to effect their purpose, and that as this $20,000,000 of stock could be carried on a margin of 10 per cent. $2,000,000 of cash would be required. A good many capitalists of a speculative disposition in this city thought there was legitimate ground enough for an advance in the stock to be induced to take a share in the "pool." There were also some other interests that might be served by a change in the management of the company. Its bank balance here was known to average about $500,000 (now kept at the First and the Second National Banks.) The securing of this account was a desirable thing to any bank, and at least two bank Presidents were induced to take an interest in the "pool," with the understanding that they were to have the company's account if Mr. Tracy was elected, and, while the bankers probably thought it a good speculation for themselves personally, their respective banks were to have no other benefit from it than the securing of the accounts. The organization of the "pool" was begun early in the present year. About $250,000 of the $2,000,000 thought to be necessary was raised in this city, a large number of speculators being interested in it, among others, the "elevator ring" commonly supposed to be represented by Hiram Wheeler and a few others, who wanted to influence the management of the Northwestern Company in the delivery of grain to their elevators to the exclusion of all others. The programme, succinctly stated, is believed to have been as follows: to buy up the stock, elect Mr. Tracy President, cut down the expenses of the roads, adopt the policy of new and important connections in Wisconsin and Minnesota, influence the management of the company in connection with the elevators and banks as above mentioned, run the stock up to par and gradually work it off into the holding of the public. The whole of this programme has been carried out *except the running up the price and the selling it out*. This very important finale seems to "hang fire." Mr. Tracy has some bitter enemies in Wall and Broad streets, made by the unexpected issue of Rock Island stock last summer. These formed a bear clique, whose most prominent representatives are Rufus Hatch & Co. By the operations of the bear clique, the stock has been depressed considerably, and the "pool" has been unable to sell out. A story has also been started—whether having any foundation in fact, or whether only as a device of the enemy, is not known—that the New York wing of the "pool," finding that the Chicago wing was determined to get out, and that they (the New Yorkers) would have to hold the stock, have been privately and individually selling the stock short, so as to take the interest of the Chicago party off their hands at as low a price as possible; hence the demand of the latter for a settlement by a general division of the stock before further losses are made by the "pool" while they are in it. If this story be true, there is really no bull clique in the market except the Chicago party, who don't feel bullish enough to hold on, and the finale may be that those who are selling the market down may get "beaten" worse by the natural reaction than they expect to "scoop" the Chicago party. But, however this may turn out, the majority of the "pool" who are now in, and three-fourths of whom are New Yorkers, will be obliged to continue in, and to hold the stock and bring their capital to its support, *for the simple reason that they have so much that it cannot be worked off* without breaking down the price and resulting in a great loss. If the Northwestern Company can show conclusively that their roads are better managed than a year ago, that their operating expenses have been largely cut down under Mr. Tracy's management (which is believed to be the case), that their recent semi-annual cash dividend was declared out of legitimate profits, and their connection at Winona and other places in the Northwest are being pushed forward in good faith, and that the statements to the contrary published in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and the New York *World* were incorrect, and made only in the interest of the bears,—if these things can be shown, the stock of the Northwestern is worth par, because any legitimate 10 per cent. stock is worth at least par.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 21, 1870.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. & Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells F. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90⅞	91⅛	¼	
Do. Scrip	87¾	87⅝		⅛
Erie	22⅛	22⅜	¼	
Reading	96⅜	98	1⅝	
Harlem	129	129		
Illinois Central	133	133⅜	⅜	
Lake Shore	91¾	91⅝		⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	105½	[illegible]	
Chicago & Northwestern	69⅝	70	⅜	
Do. preferred	88⅜	89⅜	[illegible]	
Rock Island	104⅞	104		[illegible]
St. Paul	55	55⅞	⅞	
Do. preferred	79⅛	79¾	⅝	
Toledo & Wabash	48⅞	48¾		⅛
Do. preferred	69	69		
Fort Wayne	94⅜	93⅝		[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛	27⅛		
Pacific Mail	40⅛	40⅛		
Adams Express	63½	64⅛	⅝	
Gold	110⅞	110⅞		

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜
Lehigh Navigation	32½
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	[illegible]
Reading	49[illegible]

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad during the first week in December:

1870	$54,609
1869	41,357
Increase	$13,252

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market generally has presented nothing very new or important. There was a fair demand for the leading articles. Nothing new in regard to prices. We have but few changes to note, and those will be found under their appropriate heads. Activity is not expected during the present month, as the new tariff will go into operation on the first, by which important changes will be made in various imported articles, all of which accrue to the benefit of consumers. In consequence of these important changes business will be confined to the actual wants of the trade; afterwards we may look for unusual activity in most departments. FLOUR—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were to a moderate extent at current prices. PRODUCE—The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,745	5,447	10,192
Apples, bbls	1,125	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, boxes	1,[illegible]	1,559	[illegible]
Corn, sacks	4,987	5,099	10,086
Wheat, sacks	3,763	3,422	[illegible]
Barley, sacks	3,287	8,711	[illegible]
Rye, sacks	793	739	1,532
Oats, sacks	4,343	4,087	[illegible]
Butter, packages	265	461	726
Bulk meats, pieces	17,636	8,143	[illegible]
Bacon, tierces	71	175	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, head		696	696

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The receipts continue liberal, the supply in the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. [illegible] at [illegible] ⅌ cent. [illegible]; common [illegible]; potash [illegible]; pearls [illegible].

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we are reported sales in a regular way at 60@70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The receipts have fallen off since our last; 65 barrels were received. We can report sales in medium to fair at $2 50@3 00; choice lots $3 50@4 00 ⅌ barrel.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal; sales at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has undergone no material change. The sales were principally in small lots to meet the wants of the local trade. We continue to quote: New sugar-cured hams 18@19c; breakfast bacon 15@16c; shoulders 12½@13c ⅌ lb. No shoes sold from smoke house. Mess pork $20 00@20 50 ⅌ barrel. Lard in tierces 13½@14c; buckets 13½@14c ⅌ lb. [illegible] 14@14½c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ bushel, as per quality.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 30@35c ⅌ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $4 25@4 50 ⅌ cwt., and in small lots [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—The market was dull but no lower. The receipts were 45 packages; the principal demand was for choice roll for table use. The current rates were 25@30c mixed; has sold at various prices from 18 to 28c ⅌ lb.

BULK MEATS.—We can report fair receipts since our last; 1,612 pieces were received; prices are unchanged.

BAKING POWDER—Bennett, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ doz.; ½-lb cans $7 15; 1-lb cans, $4 ⅌ doz.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ⅌ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

CIDER—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at $8@9 00 ⅌ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $6 75@8 00; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 90@95c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply fair, with sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $10; mixed lots could be obtained at $12@14@15 ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ⅌ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales at standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 22c ⅌ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active. Prices have been uniform for some time. The receipts were 159 boxes. The rates were New York Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Western Reserve 15@16c; Sweitzer 18@19c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at the following: Peaches—quarter 8@8½c; halves 12@12½c. Apples 6½@7c; sliced 9c ⅌ lb.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $3 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16c ⅌ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in freely; since our last 141 head were received. The current rates in a retail way were 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The market contains a fair supply. We note sales from wagons at $17, 18@18 50 ⅌ ton; baled sold on the landing at $14, 16@17 50 ⅌ ton.

PEANUTS—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh ones are held at 31@32c; pickled are offered at 25@26c ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices or demand, dealers generally confining their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants. The receipts since our last were [illegible] barrels. The leading operators have a good supply on hand. The current rates were as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 35; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $5 95; Palmetto, in barrels $6 45, in sacks $6 10.

FEATHERS—The market was steady but not very active; we note sales of No 1 live goose feathers 80c to the trade and 85c from store.

RAGS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices range from 4@4½c.

HIDES—Sales made in a regular way at 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—The market contains a good supply; sales were made at various prices, viz: best Pearl $6 [illegible]; common $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a fair demand. All those considered the stock on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Prices will, no doubt, remain unchanged until after the first of next month, when changes will be looked for. The following are the ruling prices:

Raw Sugar—New Orleans 11½@12c; Cuba 10½@11c; Havana, boxes, 11½@12c; Molasses sugar 9@10c.

Coffee—Rio, choice 21½c; prime 21c; good 19c; Java 25@27½c ⅌ lb.

Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15½c; A coffee 14½c; B coffee 14¼c; extra C 14c; C 13½c; C yellow 12½@13½c; Porto Rico, 11½c for fair, and 12½c for choice.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder's 85c; white honey drips 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips 75c; golden 65c; amber and lower grades 45, 50 and 60c ⅌ gallon.

Molasses—The supply is fair; New Orleans, good, 75c; choice new, 78c.

LARD OIL—There is a good supply on hand, with sales No. 1 are made at $1 12; No 2 95@98c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ⅌ gallon.

POULTRY—Although the demand is unusually heavy, the supply is in excess, hence the market is dull, with sales as follows: Dressed chickens [illegible]; ducks [illegible]; and in a regular way at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

OIL MEAL—In fair supply, with sales in a regular way at $36@40 ⅌ ton at the mills; $40@41 ⅌ ton from store.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, having undergone no important changes since our last. The receipts were as follows: Oats 225 sacks; rye 122 sacks; barley 4,247 sacks; wheat 425 sacks; corn 750 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—red winter $1 25@1 28, [illegible]. Oats—The demand exceeds the supply; prices have an upward tendency; we are reported sales of car load lots at 45@46c; steamer 48@50c. Corn—In good demand; prices unchanged; sales of ear, mixed to prime yellow 65c; shelled [illegible]. Rye—The demand is improving; holders firm at [illegible]. Barley—dull as ever; dealers wide apart in their views; we continue to quote nominally, spring 90c; fall 95c@1 per bushel.

POTATOES—Firm; sales peachblows at $1@1 05 by the car load, and $1 10@1 15 from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

TURKEYS—Sales of Carolina made turkeys 14@16c ⅌ lb; geese [illegible] ⅌ lb.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ⅌ lb.

HOPS—New crop being 21@24c ⅌ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

MILL FEED—Market dull and prices weak. Sales middlings reported at $1 30@1 60 ⅌ cwt.

SEEDS—Cloverseed $6 50 ⅌ bush; flaxseed $2 10@2 15; timothy not wanted.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand, with regular sales at $16 50 ⅌ half gross.

SALT—In good supply; we can report sales of Allegheny by the car load at $1 65@1 70; store rates the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2¾c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—In good supply; sales of city rendered at 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb.

TURNIPS—The supply has fallen off, though yet fully up with the demand; sales at 45@50c ⅌ bush.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 60.

WHISKY—The late advance is still maintained: We quote: Highwines 90c; common rectified 94c; proof rectified $1 00@; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 per gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 22, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was steady, with a moderate demand. Buyers are offering lower figures; sellers, however, are not inclined to give way; they maintain that oil is sufficiently low at present prices. We do not look for any activity until after the first of January, when we look for business to take a start.

CRUDE.

The rates have undergone no change. The asking prices for most deliveries were 9⅞c for either spot, December or first six months in 1871; B. O. January to July 10@10⅛c.

SALES.

3,000 barrels, spot	9⅝c
4,000 barrels, spot	9⅝c
500 barrels, spot	9⅝c

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery; we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. There was more inquiry for next year's delivery at the following: January to February 22⅞c; March 23⅛c; April to July 24⅛c; May to August 24⅝c.

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Steady. Sales 1,200 city barrels in lots, on spot, at $1 95 each.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, Dec. 24.—The *Herald* says: The market presented very little activity to-day. On Upper road there was very little doing, buyers offering $3 25; sellers holding for $3 30. On the Lower road business was also dull, with sales at $3 45@3 55 for spot, and there were offers for gravity at $3 45@3 46, with no buyers. At the close the market was a shade weaker with little demand at prices quoted. Lower road—four cars of regardless sold at $3 50; also were sold at $3 55. Tarr farm, 30,000 bbls. sold, for sale of 1,000 bbls. at $3 55, whilst at Pet. centre, 12 cars six months next year, $3 20; Rouseville, six cars regardless at $3 55; do. 500 bbls. spot at $3 50; do. 500 bbls. do. at $3 45; Upper road, 1,500 bbls. spot at $3 25; do. 500 do. $3 37½.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Closing the 20th—Crude in bulk dull at 12¼c bid for short delivery, and 13½c asked. Refined is held firm; we quote at 23c bid, and 23½c asked; 1,500 bbls sold at 23c. Philadelphia delivery: Crude in fair inquiry; refined steady; sales 300 bbls crude in shipping order, first half of March, at 16½c; 1,000 bbls refined, for December, at 22½c; 500 bbls do do on private terms; 2,000 bbls for January on private terms; 500 bbls for March, April and May at 26c.

OIL CITY, December 21.—Market quiet and firm, with $3 50 bid and $3 25@3 60 asked for irrespective on lower creek; regular, or seller this year, Oil City delivery, 20c more than this, and $3 95 for 46 gravity.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 21.—Market firm; P. L. S. to W. 24c; S. W. 22½@22⅝c. Crude 11½c. Futures—January 22⅛@22⅝c; February 22⅞; March [illegible].

TITUSVILLE, December 21.—Market quiet and very little doing; $3 25@3 30 on upper creek.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, December 21, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and a little weaker than in the morning. Crude for December not offered at any price; 1,000 bbls for January delivery sold at 12¼c with more offering; refined dull and quiet at 23c. No sales reported.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 21.—Market firm at yesterday's prices. No sellers.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 21.—Market quiet but firm; sellers asking $3 15 with $3 05 to $3 10 bid.

TIDIOUTE, December 21.—Market firm at $3 45.

OIL CITY, December 21.—Market quiet but firm at $3 35 on lower creek, and $3 45@3 50 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 5 P. M.—Refined—December 22⅞c bid; January and February 23⅛c bid; March to June 23c bid; buyers' option all the year 23¼c bid, 23½c asked. Crude 11⅛c.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

DECEMBER 17, P. M.—The market has been unchanged since our quotations on Saturday, December 10. We quote cash prices current at the close yesterday: Pig Iron—Charcoal No 1 foundry, $34@35; charcoal No 2 foundry, $32@33; stone coal No 1 foundry, $33@34; stone coal No 2 foundry, $31@32; mill iron, $29@30; wrought iron, common bar, 3½@3¾c.—*Sunday Republican.*

CINCINNATI.

December 20.—The market has been fairly supplied with all kinds but charcoal, and with a moderate inquiry. We have had no fluctuation in prices.

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, ⅌ ton	$37 00@38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, ⅌ ton	35 00@36 00
Charcoal Mill, ⅌ ton	33 00@34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, ⅌ ton	36 00@37 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, ⅌ ton	34 00@35 00
Stone Coal Mill, ⅌ ton	32 00@33 00
Vesuvius Car Wheel	50 00@60 00
Hot Blast Missouri, ⅌ ton	45 00@48 00
Cold Blast Marmec, ⅌ ton	50 00@60 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, ⅌ ton	50 00@60 00
Cold blast Hecla, ⅌ ton	90 00@95 00
Blooms, Marmec, ⅌ ton	[illegible]
Scrap, cast, ⅌ lb	1 [illegible]@1 50
Scrap, wrought, ⅌ lb	1 40@1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, ⅌ lb	3½@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, ⅌ lb	4½@ 5½c
American sheet, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Russia sheet, ⅌ lb	17 @19 c
Imitation, ⅌ lb	22 @23 c
Horse shoes, Shoenberger's, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Mule shoes, Shoenberger's, ⅌ lb	6½@ 7 c
Nail rods	8 @ 9 c
Hoop iron	4¾@ 6 c

—*Commercial.*

NEW YORK.

December 17.—There is no change to notice in the market for Scotch Pig. The demand is moderate, but as the supply is still light, full rates are current. We quote No. 1 $34@36, as to brand. American remains inactive, and prices are nominally as before noted. In Wrought Scrap we notice sales of 100 tons from yard at $40. New English Rails have been in active request, but at easier prices, closing at $56 45 gold. American are steady at $76@77 currency. The sales are 5,000 tons steel-headed, winter shipment, 2,500 do 56 lb English to arrive at New Orleans and Charleston, and 500 do double headed, on private terms. Bar from store, continues depressed, and nominally unchanged in price.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

December 17.—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No 1 sold at $31 00@32 00; No 2 is quoted at $29 50@30 00. Bar iron sells at $75 00@77 50 per ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $35 00 per ton.—*North American.*

Hog Packing in the West.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange has the following statistics of hog packing in the West: St. Louis, 120,000; same time last year, 155,966. Chicago, 275,939; last year, 186,000. Cincinnati, 234,622; last year, 233,236. Louisville, 190,087; last year, 157,974. Milwaukee, 65,800; last year, 26,500. Quincy, 8,350; last year, 22,000. Keokuk, 7,300; last year, 26,000. St. Joseph, 21,000; Des Moines, 3,000; Kansas City, 11,300; Burlington, 300.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 17, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 5th inst., 55 per cwt. is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 45@50c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

R. C. Martin, Yardmaster, reports the following as the number of cars cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules received during the week ending Saturday, December 17:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	150	Horses	10
Mules	5	Hogs	290
Sheep	84		
Total			539
Last week			440

REMARKS.

Cattle—The run of cattle was lighter than it has been for many weeks, and the result was that they sold better, the prices received being from ¼@½c in advance of last week, with a fair prospect for the incoming week. The following were the ruling rates of the market at its close: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 00@7 75; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200 $6 00@6 50; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500 $4 00@5 00; stock steers 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 00.

Hogs—The run of hogs during the week has been one of the largest ever known, amounting to 290 cars. The consequence was that the market came almost to a "stand still," and at the close of the week some eight or nine thousand were left unsold. Added to this the prospect of a big run next week, and the breaking of a bridge near Communipaw, renders it almost certain that prices will rule decidedly lower for some time to come. Good Baltimore hogs were sold to-day as low as 6c, and E. H. Meyers purchased a lot of packing hogs, 275@300 lbs, at $6 20@6 35 ⅌ cwt. Dealers assert that there are a sufficiency of hogs in the pens to last a week or more without an additional arrival, and if shippers continue to run them in it is hard to conjecture where the prices will run down to. Following were the rates at the close of the market: Extra Philadelphia, $6 60; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 60.

Sheep—The arrivals of sheep were fair, but they sold rather slowly in the belief that there would be a heavy run next week, when prices would rule lower. The ruling rates were as follows: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 50 to $5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50 to $4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to $2 00.

SALES OF HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Below we give the sales of the principal stock dealers for the last three days, from which a correct idea of the market may be inferred:

Hogs.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Newport	106	26,180	$6 70
A. W. Gillette	41	11,180	6 60
Pentz	2	310	5 00
Pentz	7	1,450	6 00
Heller	5	[illegible]	6 00
Hilgane	6	2,340	6 00
Greer, Wilson & Co	4	1,510	6 00
Meeks	2	1,080	5 00
Taylor, F. Co	8	3,110	5 50
Taylor, F. Co	5	2,090	5 50
Bradford	1	500	5 00
W. Newport	57	12,904	6 85
Imhoff & Co	81	22,220	6 80
Imhoff	16	4,330	6 12
C. W. Seltzer	30	8,470	7 00
C. W. Seltzer	2	520	6 60
C. W. Seltzer	7	1,780	6 75
C. W. Seltzer	6	1,700	6 00
Imhoff & Co	45	13,690	7 00
Imhoff & Co	60	13,400	6 50
W. Newport	33	8,440	6 70
Imhoff & Co	50	15,100	6 75
Smith & Watson	70	21,260	7 00
R. Magens	4	1,380	7 00
S. Gordon	104	27,640	6 60
Imhoff & Co	84	24,820	6 75
Lashile	21	5,700	6 12
Lashile	12	2,400	6 20
McCall	3	730	5 00
Lashile	2	550	6 50
W. F. Pentz	14	5,900	5 30
E. H. Davis	8	3,300	5 25
Sheffler	8	2,070	5 25
McCall	1	580	5 00
McCall	2	370	5 25
R. Maynes	4	1,520	5 25
Quick	4	1,450	5 25
Quick	4	1,500	5 25
Eldridge	4	3,020	5 00
H. L. & Co	9	3,110	5 25
C. Byers	91	23,320	6 40
E. H. Myers & Co	57	16,100	6 30
E. H. Myers & Co	52	14,600	6 30
C. M. Keys	62	13,730	6 20
Perdy	4	1,450	5 25
C. M. Keys	12	18,750	6 25

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

W. Hedges	101	26,100	6 70
J. Ganster	3	690	5 25
Schuster	2	520	7 12
Hiller	1	310	7 00
Koldeller	8	2,400	5 75
Greenwald	15	4,800	6 85
Butcher	11	2,320	7 00
W. Hedges	37	12,860	6 85
Ed. Smith	22	6,510	7 00
Henderson	48	13,980	6 75
W. Hedges	50	13,470	6 75
E. Feese	6	1,970	7 00
Imhoff & Co	36	11,680	6 75
J. Roth	40	12,600	7 00
J. Roth	30	8,640	6 98
Imhoff & Co	17	4,710	6 65
Erisman & P	24	6,300	6 50
Imhoff & Co	60	18,630	7 00

F. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

A. W. Gillette	95	22,610	6 85
E. H. Myers & Co	7	1,510	5 00
M. H. & Co	120	30,030	6 50
E. Smith	99	22,095	6 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

E. Smith	37	9,180	$6 90
E. Smith	11	1,850	6 90
Seltzer	44	15,390	7 00
E. Smith	[illegible]	6,510	6 80
E. Smith	95	21,860	6 80
H. Hedges	110	27,880	6 70
E. H. Meyers & Co	41	13,200	6 12
J. F. Ryenthaller	100	28,150	6 75
J. Ganster	2	690	5 50
E. Smith	104	27,620	6 75
Weaver & Co	50	16,240	6 85
A. W. Bowman	80	24,740	6 85
E. Smith	26	7,630	6 80
J. Rambo	89	23,590	6 75
J. Henderson	98	26,170	6 60
J. Henderson	106	28,000	6 62
E. Smith	53	1,700	6 60
E. Smith	144	31,080	6 12
Weaver & Co	12	3,280	6 80
W. Hedges	113	34,800	6 65
T. F. Ryenthaller	74	21,230	665
Voetter & B	219	55,316 $10 over	6 45
Wm. Newport	2	698	6 45
J. Ganster	6	1,540	5 00
Voetter & B	89	21,610	6 25
Voetter & B	185	44,640	6 45
Voetter & B	217	66,220	6 12
Voetter & B	95	20,090	6 12
Wm. Newport	115	30,050	6 40
Wm. Newport	45	13,550	6 70
J. F. Ryenthaller	202	70,770	6 40
Rothchild	45	13,160	6 12
Aull & Meyers	4	1,185	5 00
W. F. Fence	4	1,620	5 25
A. Sanden	50	13,800	6 12
Erisman & P	161	19,190	6 40
E. H. Meyers & Co	100	27,710	6 35
Imhoff & Co	38	11,440	6 55
E. H. Davis	5	1,000	5 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

W. Hedges	127	25,550	$6 75
J. Hillgass	86	25,270	7 00
W. Newport	8	1,970	6 75
A. W. Gillett	90	22,780	6 80
H. G. Imhoff	82	24,270	6 85
H. Williams	25	6,670	6 60
Ganster	41	11,500	6 75
E. H. Myers	69	20,480	6 60
E. H. Myers	86	26,150	6 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

George Evans	47	11,150	$6 85
Greenwald & K	8	2,750	6 75
E. Smith	29	7,000	6 70
E. Smith	13	3,220	6 70
J. McCall	1	200	5 25
A. W. Gillette	107	23,620	6 80
[illegible]	4	1,610	5 00
H. G. Imhoff & Co	55	14,542	5 00
W. Newport	98	25,780	6 65
A. Koldeller	8	1,400	5 00
P. Garver	37	12,380	6 65
J. Schlitteman	6	2,090	7 00
John Huber	2	565	7 00
Greenwald & K	21	5,940	6 25
R. Brown	44	13,580	6 60

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C. Seitz	20	17,800	$5 12
R. Maynes	1	1,180	5 00
J. Berry	1	970	5 30
J. Keller	3	2,740	5 30
W. Kelly	15	13,940	4 25
W. Kelly	4	4,770	6 00
W. Kelly	18	21,300	6 25
McCauley	18	19,230	6 60
Geisel	1 cow and calf		65 00
W. Kelly	1	1,450	7 25
Zug	17	16,150	5 40
Zug	2	1,870	4 12
J. Berry	1	1,070	5 75

F. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

W. Kelly	17	19,550	6 00

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

Keller	22	26,920	6 20
Davis & Martin	1 bull	1,620	3 00
J. McCall	4	5,550	6 87

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

S. Moses	12	20,960	7 38
J. Keller	20	17,450	5 00
Merchandise	17	20,520	6 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Hildebrand	21	18,530	$4 60
Klemmens & A	3	2,790	4 50
P. Duffy	3	2,140	4 50
P. Duffy	1	700	4 00
P. Duffy	1	780	5 00
Fleckler	2	2,040	4 00
W. Hinds	2	1,980	3 50
S. Johnston	2	1,930	5 25
Davis & N	1	780	3 75
C. Q. Briggs	17	21,160	6 62
Wm. Bear	19	17,410	5 50
R. Maynes	10	7,580	5 25
W. Tomer	1	650	4 25
R. Maynes	12	17,450	7 25
R. Maynes	4	4,170	5 00

Sheep.

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Awentz	101	16,750	$5 00
Erisman	111	[illegible]	4 30
J. Letts	167	14,770 $5 over	[illegible]
Erisman	201	11,960	4 40
Erisman	239	17,250	4 40
E. H. Davis	107	⅌ head	1 40
J. Lloyd	71	7,260	6 00
J. Lloyd	104	8,450	4 50
J. Lloyd	4	⅌ head	2 50
Erisman	98	7,140	4 00
W. Hill	205	15,620	4 25
J. Rault	194	17,210	4 90

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Erisman & P	308	22,900	5 10
Erisman & P	194	14,870	4 45
Erisman & P	191	18,210	3 75
E. H. Davis	189	15,010	3 87
H. Dietrich	198	13,750	4 12

F. R. ACKBURY SOLD TO

Erisman & P	292	26,249	$3 9

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Davis	72	5,340	$3 65
E. H. Davis	28	2,000	4 25
Erisman & P	214	15,590	4 10
W. Hill	172	14,750	4 75
W. Hill	2 per head		2 50
J. Lloyd	292	21,210	4 60
Erisman & P	110	7,510	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

J. C. Lloyd	204	[illegible]	$4 45
J. Pearce	108	8,010	4 55
J. Pearce	32	2,042	4 15
P. Pearce	32	2,600	4 15
Erisman & P	248	18,870	4 35
Erisman & P	227	23,500	4 35
Wm. Flynn	418	34,740	4 35
Erisman & P	419	34,520	4 65

Milch Cows.

No sales, but worth from $35 and $75, as per milking qualities.

Horses and Mules.

No sales reported—all shipped to the Eastern markets.

SHIPMENT OF HOGS.—Three thousand five hundred head of hogs have been shipped the present season to Louisville over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and 7,000 head to Indianapolis, making a total so far for the season of 10,500 head. Over 20,000 have been shipped to all points on the road this season.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The new retail cattle pens at East Liberty are nearly completed.

HEAVY BALANCE.—It was estimated that over nine thousand hogs remained unsold in the Central yards on Saturday. And the cry is still they come.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The work of improving the streets running through the cattle yards is progressing. Weary not in well doing.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 5th inst., 55c per cwt. is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 45@50c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

REMARKS.

The weather for the past twelve hours has been extremely cold. In consequence there were but few people in attendance at the cattle yards to-day, save those who were directly interested as sellers or buyers. Whether it was the cold weather, or a determination on the part of buyers to await lower prices—certain it is that there was a decidedly dull market, and the amount of hogs left over unsold will come up to ten thousand head, while the sheep unsold would not fall short of that number. There was also a large number of cattle unsold reported. Indeed, it would seem that buyers believe themselves masters of the situation, and are determined to get even for the high rates they have heretofore paid. In addition to the large stock in the yards the surrounding counties were sending in droves, and every train from the West is laden with stock. What the end will be it is hard to foresee.

Cattle—If we except some fine show cattle which brought round prices, the ruling rates of the market were about the same as last week. The prospect, however is, that there will be a dull market during the week on account of the near approach of the holidays. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,600 steer $7 to $7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 to $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50 to $6.

Hogs—The run of hogs for the first three days of the week was heavier than for the last three days of last week, and they are still arriving by the thousands. Springer Harbaugh & Co. made heavy purchases at an average of 6c., as did some others; but at the close of the market there were at least ten thousand head unsold. As a general thing, the hogs in the market are large-sized and fat, and their owners must lose heavily, not only through the reduced prices, but from the shrinkage in weight caused by the sudden cold weather. Following are the current selling rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $6 40; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 25; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $6 10, rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 50.

Sheep—There was a very heavy run of sheep, which sold slow, and the supposition is that dealers are losing money on their ventures, and will do so for the rest of the week. Prices are at least $1 ⅌ cwt. less than last week, with an unusually large stock on hand. Following were the closing rates of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 00.

SALES OF HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Below we give the sales, as reported, for the last three days, from which a correct idea of the market may be inferred:

Hogs.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hillgass & Bro	46	15,130	$6 55
G. H. Davis	96	20,630	6 00
G. H. Davis	10	2,370	5 00
G. H. Davis	2	300	3 50
Carpenter	102	25,570	6 05
Hillgass & Bro	13	3,710	6 50
Hillgass & Bro	18	5,700	6 50
G. Smith	122	31,390	6 00
A. Lashee	105	27,870	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	30	6,280	5 90
Springer Harbaugh & Co	51	13,320	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	48	12,830	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	104	28,530	6 10
Springer Harbaugh & Co	67	17,860	5 90
Springer Harbaugh & Co	10	2,100	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	24	6,750	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	108	25,340	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	13	2,980	6 00
J. McDonald	49	12,380	6 00
J. McDonald	51	12,020	6 00
J. McDonald	38	9,500	6 00
A. W. Gillette	116	24,230	6 00
A. Lashee	90	21,700	6 00
Aull & Myers	4	1,020	4 25
Wm. Newport	48	14,150	6 00
J. Barrow	48	14,910	6 00
Pentz	4	1,320	4 25
Roth	4	1,270	7 00
Ed. Smith	7	980	5 75
Ed. Smith	68	12,110	6 00
Ribden & B	37	11,310	6 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Aull & Myers	2	440	6 00
Glass & M	30	7,350	6 00
Stumpff & M	33	7,460	6 00
C Pfiffer	55	10,790	6 00
Glass & M	8	2,030	6 00
C Pfiffer	8	1,740	7 00
McLain	15	3,980	6 00
Erisman & P	144	23,270	6 25
Erisman & P	180	23,560	6 25
J Rambo	57	14,170	6 00
E H Davis	55	13,089	5 75
J Rambo	53	14,830	6 00
W Newport	107	28,270	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	50	13,290	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	54	13,650	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	123	29,100	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	102	26,830	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	86	21,896	6 00
D. Siller	37	8,840	6 00
E. H. Davis	42	10,000	5 80
J. A. McDonald	39	5,890	6 00
J. A. McDonald	48	13,100	6 25
J. A. McDonald	104	71,100	6 25
J. A. McDonald	78	16,270 $10 off	6 25
J. Ganster	4	1,070	4 50
E. Smith	108	23,780	6 12
Freeman & P	102	19,170	6 25
H. G. Imhoff & Co	92	6,780	6 50

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. S. Briggs	30	39,600	$6 50
A. S. Briggs	2	3,460	4 00
W. Kelly	7	7,730	3 87
De Loane	38	37,500	5 50
McCauley	1	1,200	5 25
W. Kelly	2	1,770	4 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Dunn & Martin	17	12,300	4 75
W. Bear	4	3,000	4 60
W. Kelly	2	1,350	6 25
W. Bear	15	15,560	5 75
R. Raynes	2	3,240	7 00
T. Lamb	2	3,461	6 62

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
McCurdy to Klemmens & A	7	6,180	$5 00
McCurdy to R. Maynes	2 bulls	1,520	4 00
McCurdy to R. Maynes	1 cow	1,120	40 00
Wm. Morrison to C. Q. Briggs	17	18,940	6 00
E. H. Wells to W. Kelly	4 bulls	5,670	4 00
G. W. Friend to K. & A	36	42,530	6 00
Jenkins to Zug	40	43,779	5 80
A. R. Keller to K. & A	37	42,010	6 50
Jenkins to Mike	2	1,800	6 25
T. P. Miller to W. Kelly	20	20,030	5 80
J. Taylor to Jas. McCauley	1 stag	1,280	p. t.
Hodgkiss to Lightcap	1 stag	1,326	p. t.
Hodgkiss to McCauley	10	8,820	5 00
Hodgkiss to McCauley	8	7,960	4 50
Hanna & Cogswell to M Gast	18	22,130	6 55
J. McCauley to Wm. Kelley	7	7,940	5 30
A. Hanna to Briggs	4	8,230	9 25
A. Hanna to W. Kelley	7	6,940	5 75
J. Dunlap to W. Kelley	27	20,240	4 25
J. Bradfield to L. De Lone	4	3,700	p. t.
J. Adams to W. Bear	2	2,230	p. t.
Frauermann & L. to Seltzer	26	45,920	7 00

Sheep.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & P	450	39,900	4 40
Erisman & P	210	16,880	4 75
H. Deitrick	176	14,060	4 20
W. Hill	192	17,450	4 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

E. H. Davis	157	10,750	3 20
E. H. Davis	70	4,690	3 50
E. H. Davis	134	18,100	p. t.
W. R. Quinn	206	16,180	4 00
W. R. Quinn	8	520	3 50
Erisman & P	165	16,730	5 00
Frisman & P	436	29,870	3 25
Erisman & P	207	16,480	p. t.
Frisman & P	198	15,680	p. t.
Erisman & P	208	14,480	p. t.

Milch Cows.

No sales, but worth from $35 to $75, as per milking qualities.

Horses and Mules.

No sales reported—all shipped to the Eastern markets.

EATING THE PROFITS.—There are some lots of fine fat hogs in the pens that have been sojourning there for a week or more, awaiting a purchaser. At the present price of feed they will soon eat up the anticipated profits of the owner—if not more.

SIX CENTS THE STANDARD.—By reference to the sales given above, it will be seen that six cents per pound was the standard price for such heavy dealers as Springer Harbaugh and others for hogs.

ON THEIR WINDING WAY.—Early Wednesday morning, at the corner of Wylie and Fulton streets, we encountered a drove of hogs from Greene county on their way to East Liberty moving at the rate of one mile an hour. They reached their destination at noon, and thus helped to swell the volume of pork in the pens.

SHOW BEEF.—There were some fine show beeves in the market yesterday. S. Brown sold four head, three of which weighed 6,060—the fourth, a Devon heifer, weighing 1,470 pounds—to W. J. Blackstock, one of the oldest butchers in Allegheny City.

NOVEL WAY TO SPEND A HOLIDAY.—Should the reader desire to know where the supply of beef, pork and mutton comes from that graces our butchers' stalls and the thousand and one meat shops scattered all over the city, let him take a car and visit the Central Cattle Yards, in East Liberty, on Saturday, or any other day. He will there see thousands of animals, from the poor scallawag to the fatted show beef, waiting to be led to the slaughter. After satisfying his curiosity, he can satisfy the inner man by crossing the street and calling upon mine host of the Central Hotel, Mike Portser, who is at all times prepared to minister to the wants of the public.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—Ensign Newton, of Mahoning county, was again in market yesterday, this time selling fifty-one fine sheep, the average weight of which was one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, which brought eight dollars and fifty cents per head. Good stock and feed will tell.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1870.

REMARKS.—The weather continues cold and blustering, and winter may be said to have fully set in. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the day, the stock pens were well filled with cattle, sheep and hogs—the latter being in great abundance; indeed, it seemed as though the superabundance at the Central Yards on Saturday had suddenly found their way to the Allegheny pens. Sheep, too, were in heavy supply, and sold all the way up from 75c to $4 ⅌ head. Cattle were in fair supply, and went off briskly at fair prices.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table, showing the number cars cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.

	Cars.		Cars.
L. S. J. Shamberg	4	Geo. Stutts	1
S. Lowenthal	1	Greenwald & K	1
G. Katz	2	A. Greenlee	2
S. Keiffer	2	Andy & Bro	2
M. Varner	3	W. C. Mahollan	3
S. Kreuss	1	G. H. Reynolds	3
T. W. Snee	1	Conrad & V	1
Marks & Bro	1	F. Brown	1
Shamberg & K	1	Trauerman & L	1
Holmes, L. & G	3		
S. Fleming	1	Total	39
F. W. Jenkins	1	Last week	31

HOGS.

	Cars.		Cars.
P. Snyder	2	Prepaid on C. R. R.	3
G. B. Cole	1		
Total			6
Last week			2

SHEEP.

	Cars.		Cars.
C. H. Moulton	1	Prepaid	3
Total			4
Last week			6

In addition to the numbers indicated as above, it is proper to remark that heavy runs of cattle, sheep and hogs came in from Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland and other adjoining counties.

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff to eastern cities went into effect on Monday, the 5th inst., and is as follows: To New York, per 100 pounds, 50c; Philadelphia and Baltimore 45c per 100 pounds, and by the car as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$90 00
Philadelphia	90 00	90 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

The rates charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh is 55c per 100 pounds.

Cattle.

As above stated, the run of cattle was only fair, and the stock being above the average quality, they sold freely at the prices noted below. There were some very fine "show cattle" in the market, which were held at pretty steep figures, as will be seen in our report below—up to $11 50.

SALES.

The following sales were reported by leading dealers in cattle, with prices received, from which the reader can form a correct opinion as to the ruling of the market:

M. Varner sold 58 head of Chicago mixed steers and heifers at $5 00@7 60.

P. Hartman made sale of 17 head Washington county at $6 75@8 00.

Sol Shamberg & H. offered and sold 20 head Chicago cattle at $6 25@7 12.

L. & J. Shamberg offered and sold 120 head Chicago mixed stock at $4 25@6 50—1 car good cattle left over.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 36 head mixed steers and heifers at $5 00@6 75.

Lowenstine sold 23 head medium Chicago steers at $5 00@6 50.

J. Harlan sold 20 Washington county steers and heifers at $5 00@6 00.

Snee & Chamberlain made sale of 47 head Chicago common stock at $4 85@5 20.

J. S. Needy offered and sold 43 Ohio fair cattle at [illegible].

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 89 head common cattle at [illegible].

Carr & McCalister sold 54 head Chicago cattle at $6 00@6 60; also 5 head show cattle, averaging 2,200 lbs, at $10 50.

Trauerman & Laubman sold 42 head common cattle at $4 00@6 75.

Marks & Bro. sold 21 Chicago, 60 Ohio and 19 Washington county cattle at $5 00@7 50; also two extra fine Chicago steers on private terms.

Greenwald & Kahn made sale of 65 head Chicago and Ohio steers at $5 00@7 50.

Keefer & B sold 60 head Chicago cattle at $5 00@7 00; also 2 show beeves at $11 50.

M. Kross made sale of 19 cattle at prices ranging from $6 00@10 50—the latter price for extra fine Ohio cattle.

Wilson & Hart made sale of 19 head fair to medium steers at $5 00@7 75.

Hogs.

As stated, the supply of hogs was unusually heavy, and went off slow, purchasers evidently holding off for still lower prices. Quite a number of small lots were disposed of. The following are the reported

SALES.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass disposed of 148 head at $6 12@6 25 ⅌ cwt.

E. H. Reynolds made sale of a lot of 22 from Knox county, Ohio, at $6 37.

Corbly Girard sold 31 head Greene county hogs at $6 50.

George Emerick disposed of 200 head at the rate of $6 50@7 25 per cwt.

Sheep.

The run was heavy and they were a drag on the market, a large number being left over. There were a few fine sheep, but even they did not seem to find a ready market.

SALES.

Dinsmore & W. brought in 240 head from Greene county for which they received from 75c up to $2 25 per head.

Joseph Pamfort made sale of 150 head, also from Greene county, at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ head.

Moulton & Fairley disposed of 50 head at $2 25@3 50 ⅌ head.

John Smith made sale of 190 head at from $1 00 to $2 75 ⅌ head.

Milch Cows.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $70—the latter an extreme.

Horses and Mules.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent East.

THANKS.—In compliance with our suggestion, the proper authorities in charge of the Allegheny Cattle Yards have set a force at work to remove the impassable mud on the streets, lanes and alleys running through the yards. This is a good beginning, and we hope to see more of the same sort during the winter.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

REMARKS.—The markets for the past week have been remarkably quiet and steady, and we have few changes to note. But one week now intervenes between yearly settlement day—after that ordeal is passed, and under the operations of the new tariff it is confidently expected that business will become more active. The weather for the past few days has been extremely cold, and, should it continue, river navigation must close. But why extend our remarks? As we have often stated, for reliable business houses, always consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL. Live business men are not afraid to let the world know what they have to sell, and the terms at which they are willing to sell. Below we give the wholesale rates of the principal articles of Pittsburgh manufactures and trade.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Ionio	12 c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11 c	Richmond	10½c
Spragues	10½c	Orientals	11½@12 c
Americans	10½c	Gloucester	11½c
Dunnells	10½c	Garner	10 c
Conestoga	10½c	Troy	6½c
Lancaster	11 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Wamsutta	7½@8 c	Pacifics	10½c
Shirtings	10½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18½c	Hamilton	18½c
Manchester	18½c	Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Bukshire	14
Gloucester	13½	American	11
Glasgow	13½	Laurel G	12½
Wauntee	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	15	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Roanoke	30
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	21
Pennsylvania	18

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	26 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Mended weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	22 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	6 50

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	38@40c	Oak harness, best city	41@45c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness, county	38@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	32@41c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	$55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	38@43c	Hand leather, ⅌ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A mid	32@34c	Waxed calf	$1 15@1 45
Red sole B A heavy	32@34c	Wax kip	85@95c
Red sole Orinoco	30@33c	Wax'd upper, ⅌ ft	35@42c
Shoe skirting	42@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ⅌ doz	$5 25@5 50
Saddler's skirting	42@45c		
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$50@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11 @11½c	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow 7, steer 7	@8 c	Green butch's do	12 c
Green salt kip	13 @14 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ⅌ gal	75c	Bank Oil	60c
Straits, best	65c	Tallow	8½@9c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	20
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	40@45
Houseline, marline and hambroline	22@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10@20

PITTBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 28		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
18 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 30 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	2 75
Plain Hurl	2 50
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$160
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	140@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 17, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for vorious kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 75
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75
Pig Tin	49

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 00 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	5 50 ⅌ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	6½c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3¼c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3¾c ⅌ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6⅞c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	7½c ⅌ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ⅌ lb.
Muriatic acid	3 c ⅌ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ⅌ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ⅌ bbl.
Lump Alum	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Article		Price
Acid.		
Acetic	℔	20 @ 24
Citric	℔	95 @ 1 00
Oxalic	℔	22 @ 26
Tartaric	℔	72 @ 74
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20 @ 22
Socot	℔	95 @ 1 55
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 26
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annatta	℔	80 @ 1 20
Arbes Pot	℔	8½@ 9
—Soda	℔	4 @ 5
Bal. Copa	℔	58 @ 64
Bay Rum gal		4 00 @ 5 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	68 @ 70
Cinch'r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 75
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Cem	℔	50 @ 60
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	13 @ 15
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	70 @ 72
Blue Vitr	℔	11½@ 13
Borax ref	℔	33 @ 36
Brims roll	℔	5½@ 6
—Flor Sul	℔	6½@ 7½
Calomel A	℔	1 37 @ 1 39
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 62
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 84
Canthar's	℔	2 60 @ 2 70
Cham. Ger	℔	42 @ 44
—Romen	℔	44 @ 46
Chlorof'm	℔	1 28 @ 1 33
Cloves	℔	40 @ 42
Cochineal	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Con lye case		5 75 @ 6 00
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48
Cubebs	℔	50 @ 60
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 26
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 45
—Sulph	℔	50 @ 60
Ext Logw	℔	12½@ 14
—Liq Cala	℔	56 @ 59
—Italian	℔	42 @ 45
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28
Fustic chi	℔	5 @ 5½
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57
" White	℔	55 @ 60
Myrrh T'k	℔	75 @ 78
Shellac	℔	50 @ 60
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 45 @ 1 65
Heffm's A	℔	40 @ 42
Indigo Ma	℔	1 30 @ 1 75
—Span fl't	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
Iodine res	℔	6 00 @ 6 15
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 75 @ 1 80
Madder	℔	18 @ 21
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	℔	48 @ 50
Manna S F	℔	1 55 @ 1 60
Morph sul	℔	7 40 @ 7 65
Nutm No 1	℔	1 52 @ 1 55
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 7 00
—Castor	℔	28 @ 29
—Cinnam	℔	4 50 @ 4 60
—Cloves	℔	3 25 @ 3 40
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	3 80 @ 4 25
Linseed	gall	92 @ 97
Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 40
Whale	gall	95 @ 1 00
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
Origanu	℔	50 @ 60
Pepper't	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 3 25
Sassafras	℔	1 15 @ 1 25
Sperm	gall	2 15 @ 2 25
Tanners	gall	85 @ 90
Whale	gall	95 @ 1 00
Winteg'n	℔	7 50 @ 7 75
Opium Ty	℔	15 00 @ 15 50
Pl Paris	℔	4 50 @ 5 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	22 @ 24
Chlorate	℔	43 @ 48
Iodide	℔	4 20 @ 4 30
Putty	℔	4 @ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 44 @ 2 49
Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 6 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	20 @ 22
Gingr E I	℔	23 @ 28
" Jamca	℔	35 @ 38
Ipecac	℔	3 20 @ 3 40
Jalap	℔	1 80 @ 2 00
Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Rhub E I	℔	2 75 @ 3 00
Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Senega	℔	1 35 @ 1 45
Valeri En	℔	58 @ 60
" Germ	℔	25 @ 30
Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5½
—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	8½@ 9½
Hemp	℔	9½@ 10½
Cardamn	℔	5 25 @ 5 38
Mustard	℔	16 @ 18
Senna Al	℔	32 @ 36
" E In	℔	25 @ 40
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
Soap Cast	℔	17 @ 19
—Cast wh	℔	28 @ 30
Sugar L'd	℔	34 @ 36
Turp sps	gall	57 @ 65
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	2 00 @ 3 50
Japan	gall	1 00 @ 1 75
Damar	gall	2 85 @ 3 10
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

IRON AND STEEL.

	New List.
Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ⅌ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	16c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	16c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	16c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	16c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	34c
21 to 40 lbs	25c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ⅌ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ⅌ lb	7c
Solid cast steel, ⅌ lb	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ⅌ lb	5c
Steel crowbars, ⅌ lb	8c
Solid cast steel, ⅌ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ⅌ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ⅌ lb	4c
⅝ inch iron, ⅌ lb	4½c
⅝ inch steel, ⅌ lb	7c
½ inch steel, ⅌ lb	8c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ⅌ lb	6½c

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3¼@3¾
Horse shoe	4⅜@6
Heavy band	@4¼
Hoop and light band	4½@9
Round and square	3⅛@7½
Oval	3¾@4½
Half oval and half round	3¾@5
Boiler iron	5¼@6½
Tank iron	@4¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	3⅜@4¾
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4⅜@4¾
Nail rods	8 @9¼
Coal screen iron	5 @5¼

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¾	6¼	8¼
" " 18 to 24	5⅛	6½	9
" " 25 to 26	5⅝	7	9¼
" " 27	5¾	7¼	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d "	4 25
6d and 7d "	4 50
4d and 5d "	4 75
3d "	5 50
2d "	6 75
3d fine "	6 75
2d fine "	7 75
⅞ lining "	8 50
Clinch "	5 75
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1⅜ in, $6 00; 1½ in, $5 50; 1⅝ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1⅛, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ⅌ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	⅌ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	36c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	30c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Belt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	35c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, sheathing size	35@36c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Pilot	5½
Boston Crackers extra	10½	Cracker Meal	7
Boston Crackers	8	Sugar Meal	10½
Soda "	8	Wine Meal	10½
Butter "	8	French Meal	20
Oyster "	7½	National Biscuit	15
N.Y. Water "	7½	Lemon Biscuit	13½
Water "	7	Fruit Biscuit	14
Milk Biscuit	10½	Scotch Biscuit	13½
Extra Pilot	7	Ginger Snaps	15
Spiced Jumbles	15	Cream Crackers	28
Sugar Jumbles	15½	Novelty Crackers	20
Lemon Snaps	15½	Graham Wine Biscuit	10½
Ginger Cokes	13½	Graham Boston Bisc't	9½
Orange Cakes	14½		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg	6 00

The Lake Superior Iron Product.

The shipments of ore and pig iron from Marquette and from Escanaba for the past season, up to the 30th of November, were:

	Gross tons.	Net tons.
Iron ore from Escanaba	402,072	450,313
Iron ore from Marquette	379,472	425,016
Total ore	781,543	875,329
Pig iron from Escanaba	7,355	8,237
Pig iron from Marquette	27,092	30,343
Total pig iron	34,447	38,580
Total ore and pig iron	815,99[illegible]	913,909

Showing the difference of 3,293 net tons in favor of Escanaba.

The product of the iron district for this year has exceeded by one-third that of last year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders 3½c rates. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	4½c ⅌ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ⅌ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7¾c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9¾c; 1c ⅌ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent ⅌ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10¼c; ½ in. diam. 11½c; ⅜ in. diam. 13½c ⅌ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 34 in. long, 7½c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9c ⅌ lb net.

Strap and T hinges	10 and 7½ ⅌ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 ⅌ doz
Cast iron washers	3¾c ⅌ lb.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	⅌ lb. 4½c
1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ⅌ set of 8 bolts.

5c ⅌ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ⅌ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ⅌ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅌ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ⅌ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ⅌ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	13½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ⅌ cent off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ⅌ 1,000	$15 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ⅌ lb	4¾
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅌ lb	11½

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide, ½c ⅌ lb over same size of band iron, net.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 17.—There has been a better business in desirable grades of domestic fleece, but the market cannot be called active. After the turn of the year, it is reasonable to believe the market will become more active, and as supplies are light a firmer tone is looked for. California and Texas wools are in fair request at about former rates. The woolen manufacturing interest of the country has been by no means prosperous for some time, notwithstanding the encouraging reports with which we are frequently favored. Manufacturers have long been clamorous of the very low prices they have been compelled to accept for their fabrics, which fact, coupled with the slow movement of the same, affords ample reasons for the dull market, even though the water-power throughout New England were beyond the reach of complaint. A sale of 100,000 lbs delaine wool is reported to have been made, the particulars of which we did not learn, though we understand the figures were from 51 to 53c. The sales are 290,000 lbs fleece, including 80,000 lbs Ohio No. 1 and above, part at 49@50c; 20,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan X and XX, 46@48c; 8,000 lbs Ohio XXX 53c; 8,000 lbs Ohio XX and Picklock 53½c; 35,000 lbs State and Western 45@48c; 18,000 lbs mixed fleece, 45@48c; 10,500 lbs tubbed, 50@52c; 1,000 lbs black scoured, 42c; 5,000 lbs combing on private terms; also, 110,000 lbs pulled, 37@42c, the outside price for super; 150,000 lbs spring clip California, 18½@28c; 2,000 lbs lamb, 24c; 3,000 lbs Oregon, 33c; 10,000 lbs California and Oregon, 26@28c; 55,000 lbs Texas, 20@28c, inside price for burry; 25,000 lbs Mexican, 40,000 lbs Donskoi, 3,000 lbs Canada combing, 55,000 lbs Cape and 15,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, on private terms; 15,000 lbs black Santa Fe at 20½c, and 10,000 lbs fine scoured Mestiza, 83@85c. We note sales of 100 bales washed Buenos Ayres sheep skins on private terms.—*Price Current.*

COAL MARKETS.

Cincinnati.

December 19.—The supply is large with a moderate inquiry from consumers. Afloat is held at 9@12c for Pomeroy and Youghiogheny. Delivered the former sells at 14c, the latter at 16c, and Cannel at 18@20c.

December 20.—The supply has been largely increased during the week, and the stock is ample for the wants of the trade. We have no change in prices to report, but they are easy:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ⅌ bush	00@11c
Youghiogheny, delivered	00@16c
Ohio River, afloat	00@10c
Ohio River, delivered	00@14c
Channel, delivered	00@20c
Anthracite, delivered, ⅌ ton	$14 00

Louisville.

December 19.—There is an ample supply of Pittsburgh, and prices are unchanged. Cannel coal is scarce. We quote Pittsburgh at $4 25 ⅌ load of 25 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 ⅌ load, and Cannel at $5 50 ⅌ load for Honeywell and $5 for Peytona.

New York Hop Market.

December 17.—The receipts are largely in excess of the sales, and, with an accumulating stock, the market is weak. Small sales have been made of common to prime State at 8@16c. The low grades are pressed in some instances with more pertinacity, and prices for such are very irregular. Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio are quoted nominally at 8@12c, and eastern at 9@14c. Some California have arrived, but we hear of no sales. Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular of the 16th instant, says: "Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of December 5th: "Considering the advanced state of the season, we are favored with a fair demand for all choice and colory qualities. Low and medium grades are in moderate request, but the supply is still abundant, and prices are weak. No new feature is visible in our foreign trade, which is still very inactive for all but fine qualities."

The Cooperstown *Journal* says: "The pressure for money in the country is inducing a large class of growers to put their hops on the market, and prices have settled one or two cents a pound since November. The dealers are paying 12@14c for a good grade of hops, and it is only occasionally that a prime lot brings 15c.—*Price Current.*

The Hog Trade.

The following is a statement of hogs packed this season at the points named up to Saturday, December 17, 1870:

St. Joseph	21,000	Quincy	8,350
Des Moines	3,000	Keokuk	7,300
Burlington	300	Kansas City	11,300
Galena	10,965	Evansville	7,000
Springfield	3,646	Indianapolis	51,665
Jeffersonville	19,000	New Albany, Ind	8,000

The St. Louis *Republican*, of yesterday, says: "Arrivals comprised 4,107; sales 4,320; and pens pretty generally cleared. The feeling was better yesterday, and the market more active. Prices were unchanged but stronger, owing to lighter receipts. The extreme range was from $6 00@6 40; bulk at $6 00@6 65."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 21, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet, closing at $1 04½@1 05, cash and seller January; this afternoon dull and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and advanced ½@1c, closing at 42½c for new.

OATS—No. 2 dull at 37½c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 70c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 86c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer; Mess pork closed at $18 25 cash, and $18 00@18 25 for future delivery. Lard 11½@11⅝c cash, and 11@11⅛c for future.

HOGS—Dressed firmer at $6 85@7 00, closing at the outside; live opened steady and closed dull at $5 70@6 12.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 25@7 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower; middling upland 15⅝c. Flour—demand fair and market firm; superfine Western and State $5 20@5 40; common to good extra $5 85@6 05; good to choice $6 10@6 50; common to choice white $6 45@6 75; common to good Ohio $5 90@6 40; St. Louis $6 05@8 25. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 94@95c. Wheat active and advanced; old spring $1 22@1 25; new spring $1 27@1 38½; mixed $1 30; red and amber $1 43@1 46; white Michigan $1 50. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Canada peas $1 12. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 78c; No. 2 72@74½c; yellow 76c; white southern 83c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 58@61c; State 61c. Hay firmer at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@1 35 for retail. Hops depressed; State 10@15c; western 8@12c. Coffee firm; sales of 1,500 bags on private terms; Rio 14½@18½c. Sugar—Cuba 10½@11c; Porto Rico 11@11½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 68@73c. Rice dull at 6½@7c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 23c. Leather quiet and unchanged. Wool quiet; domestic 52½c; pulled 40@45c; Texas 20@35c; California 29c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $18 50; new $19 12½; prime mess $16@16 50; new $20@21; January, February and March $19 25@19 50. Beef—Mess $10@15; extra $15@18. Beef hams—Smoked $31; prime mess [illegible]; India $20@32. Cut meats dull; hams, plain, 10½@11c; shoulders 8@8½c. Middles steady. Lard dull; prime steam 11¾@12⅛c; kettle dried 12½c; January 12⅛c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady and in moderate demand at 12@16c. Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 22½@23c; Tennessee 23¼c. Iron—Scotch pig $34@36; United States pig $30@33. Bar dull and heavy at $75. Russia sheet more active at 10½@11c gold. Nails quiet and unchanged.

LATEST. Flour firm at $5 90@6 10 for shipping. Wheat—demand light and holders firm; red and amber $1 43@1 46. Rye dull and drooping at 90@92c. Oats unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 72@73½c. Beef, pork and bacon steady and unchanged. Lard steady and in moderate demand. Eggs quiet and steady; fresh 32@33c; limed 21@23c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Total beeves 6,570, with 4,700 to-day, many of them extra fine holiday cattle. All interest is centered on these choice bullocks, which there never was so large a show; they counted by hundreds, John T. Alexander alone sending in one hundred and eighty-two of 10@13 cwt, which sold at 16@20c; there were many other small lots at that price; there were more cattle in fact than could be sold; there were no Texans but many thin State cattle selling at 12@13½c; prime cattle were offering so low before the close of the market that they hurt the sale of poor stock; the prices were about as last week, on equal grade, but many fat cattle made the average of 14¼c; a pair of holiday Indiana steers of 5,350 gross brought $77. Sheep—38,000 for the week and 11,000 to-day; market strong at 4¾@7c for thin; 6c for good, and 7@10c for very fine to choice 190 lbs; a car 60 lbs Canada sold at 9c; a car 88 lb Ohio 8c; a car 107 lb State 7c. Hogs—35,000, of which 7,800 arrived to-day; market weak and lower; live selling at 7@7¼c; dressed 8¼@8½c; pigs 9½c; a car western dressed sold at 8½c; a car live 200 lbs 6¾c; 2 cars 230 lbs 7½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Apart from certain classes of woolen goods adapted to the season, which are selling in small quantities to meet the requirements of the trade, the market is otherwise extremely quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. Heavy brown sheetings, standard makes, are selling at 12½c; brown drills 13½c; printing cloths 7½c; printed calicoes 10½@11c; printed delaines 18c; New York Mills muslins 20c; Masonville do 15c; Thorndyke B 12½c; Canoe 6½@6¾c; Stevens's brown 12½c; Pepperell do 10c; Cabot do; NN do 15c; Lewiston A bags 32½c; American A do 30@31½c; Ashworth's and Clark's O. N. T. spool cotton 80c; Slater & Son's paper cambrics 9½@10½c for common and high colors, and worsted brands 10c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 13½c. Flour—Superfine winter $4 25@4 50; extra winter $4 75@5 00; double extra, $5 00@5 50; family winter $6 25@6 50. Wheat slow and unchanged; No 1 Minnesota spring $1 10; No 2 red winter $1 25@1 27; No 1 red $1 35. Corn firm at 42@43c for mixed in bulk. Oats firm at 39½c for No 2. Barley dull at $1 00 for choice. Rye 70@72½c. Whisky steady at 88c. Tobacco steady. Lard in demand. Provisions dull and only in limited jobbing demand; pork $18 50; bulk shoulders 6@6½c; sides, clear rib, 9½c; clear 10c; bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides, 12½@12¾c; clear 12@12½c. Lard—10c for prime steam. Hogs better at $5 90@6 15. Cattle unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—Cotton steady; middling 14½c. Flour steady; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat scarce and firm; red winter $1 15@1 18. Corn steady at 50@52c. Rye dull. Oats dull. Barley dull; fall 76@80c; Iowa spring $1 00@1 10. Coffee dull and drooping; Rio 17@21c. Lard oil firm at $1 10. Eggs scarce and firm at 30@31c. Butter firm. Cheese firm. Cloverseed firm at 10½@11½; timothy seed quiet. Pork—demand light and firm; asking $18 75@19 00; offering $18 50. Lard steady; prime steam leaf 10½c; kettle 11c. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 6¼@6½c loose; no sales. Bacon dull and drooping at 10@11½@12c. Hogs opened dull but closed active at $6 25@6 40 gross, and $7 60@7 65 dressed. Apples scarce and firm at $3 00@4 50. Potatoes firm at $2 50@2 60. Gold 110½. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—Tobacco—Sales of 95 hhds at $4 25@6 50 for common trash to good lugs, and $6 75@16 25 for low to good leaf. Bagging active at $28@29c. Cotton firmer; middling 14c. Flour quiet and steady at $5 25. Grain more active and unchanged. Hogs active and firm; extreme range $5 75@6 75; killed to date 232,050. Provisions inactive and depressed; mess pork $19 50; bulk shoulders 6½c; sides, clear rib, 10½c; sides, clear 10½c; Bacon shoulders 11½c; sides, clear rib, 13½c; do. clear, 14c. Lard—prime leaf 12c. Whisky dull and declined to 88@87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—Flour dull and nominal; Ohio and Indiana $5 87@6 75. Wheat steady; Indiana red $1 42@1 45. Rye 90c. Corn dull and declined; yellow 76c; mixed western 69@70c. Oats, 58@64c for State and 55@56c for western. Provisions in light demand; mess pork unchanged. Lard 12¾@13c. Petroleum firm; crude 16c; refined 22⅞c. Whisky 89@90c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110[illegible]@110[illegible].

NEW YORK, December 21—P. M.

GOLD.

Has been very dull, opening at 110[illegible]@110[illegible], and closing at the same price. Loans were made at from 1 to 5 per cent. per annum for carrying. Clearances about $15,000,000.

MONEY

Has been quite active and is worth from 7 ⅌ cent. currency to 5 ⅌ cent. gold. The fact that the Secretary of the Treasury allows so large a currency balance, about $23,000,000, to remain inactive when money is so much needed in legitimate trade, creates considerable comment.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady and dull with but few transactions in any excepting 5-20s of '62.

Coupons, 1881	113½	5-20s, 1867	109⅝
5-20s, 1862	107⅞	5-20s, 1868	110⅛
5-20s, 1864	107⅛	10-40s	106⅜
5-20s, 1865	107⅛	Currency 6s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	109⅜		

STATE SECURITIES.

—In State bonds the movement in Tennessee continues, the new issue touching 64½. Virginias are steady and the same is the case with Missouris. Other descriptions are quiet and without change.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	64½	North Carolinas, old	46½
Tennessees, new	63½	North Carolinas, new	22
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS.

The stock market is in a singular state—money light and stocks strong. Reading was particularly strong, with a large demand by the bears for stock for cash on delivery and as high as ⅛ of 1 per cent. has been paid for its use for one day. The majority of important stocks have advanced from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent.

W. U. Telegraph	45½	Northwestern	70⅞
Quicksilver	7	Preferred	89⅜
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	105⅛
Preferred	9½	New Jersey Central	105⅛
Adams Express	64⅛	St. Paul	55⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	37	Preferred	79¾
American Express	44½	Wabash	48¾
United States Express	39¾	Preferred	69
Pacific Mail	40⅛	Fort Wayne Ex-div	93⅝
New York Central	90⅝	Terre Haute	24
New York Cent. Scrip	87⅜	Preferred	55
Erie	22⅜	Chicago and Alton	113
Preferred	46⅞	Preferred	114
Harlem Ex-div	129	Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛
Preferred Ex-div	129	Cleveland, Col. and Cin.	81
Reading	98⅛	Burlington and Quincy	149
Michigan Cent. Ex-div	117½	Lake Shore	91⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105½	Illinois Central	133

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 21.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat dull; only choice samples wanted. Corn active and advanced; No. 1 white 74@75c; yellow 72@74c. Provisions unchanged; no stock on hand. Whisky steady at 93@94c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; No. 1 red winter $1 24@1 25 bid. Corn in fair request; new shelled 57c. Oats dull and nominal at 47c. Rye steady; No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 85c. Petroleum quiet; crude $4 15@4 20; refined 19@19½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan held at $1 23, with $1 22 bid; rejected red $1 05. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 51c; do low 48c; new yellow 54c; Michigan 50c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Michigan 45c. Cloverseed quiet. Hogs steady at $7 for all weights; choice heavy.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 21.—Cotton quiet and weak at 14½c. Receipts 4,019 bales; shipments 3,945 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 14½@14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 20.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; good ordinary 12½c.

THE TARIFF.

Comparative Table of Old and New Duties on Groceries, Etc.

Articles.	Old Duti's.	New Duties.	Difference.
Melado	2c gold	1¼c gold	¾c gold
Molasses	8c gold	5c gold	3c gold
Nutmegs	50c gold	20c gold	30c gold
Oranges	20 ⅌ cent	20 ⅌ cent	[illegible]
Pepper	15c gold	5c gold	10c gold
Pimento	15c gold	5c gold	10c gold
Prunes	5c gold	2½c gold	2½c gold
Rice	2½c gold	2c gold	[illegible]
Sugars for refining, according to quality	3c gold	1¾@2½c gld	¾@1¼c gld
Muscovado sugar all grades	3c gold	2c gold	1c gold
Demarara's, according to quality	2½@4c gold	2¼@3½c gld	¼c gold
Hard sugars	5c gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	25c gold	15c gold	10c gold
Almonds	6c gold	6c gold	0c gold
Cinamon	20c gold	20c gold	[illegible]
Cloves	5c gold	5c gold	[illegible]
Coffee	5c gold	3c gold	[illegible]
Currants	5c gold	2c gold	[illegible]
Dates	2c gold	2c gold	0c gold
Figs	5c gold	2c gold	[illegible]
Fire crackers	$1 ⅌ 40 pks	$1 ⅌ 40 pks	[illegible]
Preserved fruits	35 ⅌ cent	35 ⅌ cent	[illegible]
Gin	$3 ⅌ gal'n	$2 ⅌ gallon	$1 gold
Ginger ground	8c gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ginger preserved	50 ⅌ cent	50 ⅌ cent	[illegible]
Lemons	20 ⅌ cent	20 ⅌ cent	[illegible]
Macaroni	35 ⅌ cent	35 ⅌ cent	[illegible]
Mace	40c gold	40c gold	[illegible]
Mackerel	$2 gold	$2 gold	[illegible]

ALMOST A POPE.

Extraordinary Powers Conferred Upon Cardinal Cullen.

A Dublin letter, of December 24, to the New York *Herald*, says: "It is not yet known outside ecclesiastical circles that Cardinal Cullen is now virtually the Pope of the Western Church. The Pope, being at present unable to discharge the duties of his office, has delegated to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin the power of appointing all the English-speaking bishops of the Church. This includes Ireland, England, America, Australia, India and several other parts of the world. No one will doubt after this that Cardinal Cullen is all-powerful at Rome. This appointment reflects credit upon Ireland, and the Irish people will learn with satisfaction that the Pope is anxious to recognize their fidelity and attachment to him. There are many ecclesiastics here, high in authority, who think that this appointment foreshadows the elevation of Cardinal Cullen to the Papacy itself."

Interesting Law Suit.

An interesting lawsuit now going on at Chicago brings anew before the public one of the most noted personages of the rebellion. This is no less than the Confederate General Buckner, the hero of the surrender of Fort Donelson. It appears that shortly before the war General Buckner and his wife executed a deed to Henry W. Kingsbury, her brother, conveying to him a large extent of real estate in that city. Kingsbury was an officer of engineers in the national service, and died in September, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam. Two months afterward a posthumous son was born to him, and this child inherits his property, including that conveyed by the Buckners. The latter, however, have now applied to the United States Circuit Court to have the deed by which this land was conveyed to Lieut. Kingsbury declared a trust deed, and not an absolute conveyance, so that they may regain the property. The legal points involved in the case are exceedingly nice and important, and the decision will be looked for with great interest.

In the town hall of Versailles, once the property of the daughter of Louis XIV., and where, in times past, have congregated gay cavaliers, and beautiful princesses wish all the splendor of the old French nobility, now sit a commission for the purpose of supplying the wants of their suffering poor, and the requisition of the German soldiers. Ranged one side of the room are daily found a line of miserable wretches who must beg their daily sustenance; on the other a file of German soldiers with little slips of paper in their hands on which are written a "hammer," "a carriage to convey Captain Loewenbertz to the apartments of Mlle. Freudenmadchen, "a nail," "an axe," and what not, for the wants of a soldier are many, and where he has the power in his hands they may as well be supplied. On presentation of these slips of paper the demands are immediately complied with. However there is one article excepted, and that is petroleum. The authorities will supply it no longer because they found that the Germans were using it in their shells for the purpose of lighting up Paris some day instead of their own quarters. One old burgher said to the Prussian officer making the demand: "You may take me out into the court and shoot me, but you will never make me sign a requisition for materials of war to be used against my countrymen." So the matter was dropped.

The soldiers are billeted on the inhabitants, and some of them have acted very properly, though others appear to take delight in doing the most damage possible, and all chew, smoke and spit when and where they choose. Food is supplied for the table of the King as well as for the mess of the lowest soldier, and the old man warms his toes by Versailles firewood, reads and writes his dispatches by Versailles lights. The Germans had too few blankets, so they sent out the French commission, who gathered up cart-load after cart-load from the citizens. Having secured blankets, the invaders must needs have beds; so they gobble five thousand mattresses, &c., &c. The Versailleans desire to import a venomous breed of bedbugs.

Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, from fifty years' experience, says that the first thing to do with the bite of a mad dog is to wash it again and again with strong soap and water, then burn the wound out with caustic potash; if that is not available, use nitric or sulphuric acid. The Doctor ridicules the idea that should one receive a bite from a sound animal, he will go mad if ever the dog does, and says when a dog has bitten any one, the animal should be shut up and regularly fed. If rabid he will certainly die, but if he lives a week and takes his food there is no danger. He says it is also an error that canine madness is more common in summer than winter, and that city ordinances which allow dogs to be at large at one season and not at another are absurd.

The Labrador cod and herring fishery of last summer has proved a disastrous failure, being less than a third of the average "catch." In consequence many hundred families of our poor fishermen are left destitute for the winter. As a result of this failure, one of the largest mercantile firms, Ridley & Sons' Harbor Grace, has been compelled to suspend business, and is now declared insolvent, having lost by $200,000. Nearly a sixth of the entire business of the country was in their hands. Thousands are thrown out of employment by their failure.

MARRIED:

EBERHART—ROBERTS—Thursday, December 15, 1870, by the Rev. John Lloeskie, in St. Paul's Church, Monongahela City, Mr. JAMES W. EBERHART, Pittsburgh, to Miss EMMA H. ROBERTS, Monongahela City.

BARD—CLARKE—December 20, 1870, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., assisted by Rev. David Elliott, D.D., Mr. JAMES W. BARD and Miss MARY F. CLARKE. No cards.

COLLIER—McCANDLESS—December 20th, 1870, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, HENRY A. COLLIER to MAZIE, daughter of the late Wm. McCandless, Esq., all of this city.

LOGAN—KNIGHT—On Thursday evening, December 15, 1870, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. C. McCune, Mr. JOHN F. LOGAN, of Council Bluffs, Pa., to Miss VIRGINIA L. KNIGHT, of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

WADE—GILLESPIE—On Tuesday evening, December 20th, at 6 o'clock, in the Union Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. Wm. M. Young, D.D., CHARLES A. WADE, second son of Mr. Levi Wade, to LAURA ESTELLE, only daughter of Dr. M. E. Gillespie. No cards.

SAMPLE—LOCKE—On Tuesday, December 20th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. H. Locke, assisted by Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. JOHN C. SAMPLE to Miss BELLA S. LOCKE, both of Allegheny City.

[Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

MINGUS—On Sunday, December 18th, ROBERT WALTER, infant son of George W. and Amelia M. R. Mingus.

DAVIS—JULIET R. DAVIS, eldest daughter of the late Joseph G. and Lydia E. Davis, aged fourteen years and seventeen days.

SHAFFER—On Sabbath morning, December 18th, 1870, at 4 o'clock, MARY, daughter of J. S. and Margaret Shaffer, aged six years, ten months and eight days.

CRAIG—On Saturday, December 17th, 1870, at half-past one o'clock P. M., PRESLY NEVILLE, son of Rebecca and Isaac Craig, in the sixth year of his age.

KINCAID—On Monday, December 19, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY M. KINCAID, wife of James T. KINCAID, Sr., aged sixty-eight years.

STRAIN—At her residence, No. 17 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Mrs. ELLEN STRAIN, relict of the late Thomas Strain, Sr., deceased, and mother of John A. and Thos. B. Strain, at half-past 3 o'clock on Tuesday, December 20, 1870, aged sixty-seven years.

CURRY—On December 14, 1870, at Perryville, Washington county, Pa., MARY JANE CAMPBELL, wife of Joseph M. Curry, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

ekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

TERMS.

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty per year 1 50
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HEREWITH we print an article from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* on the redemption of the pledges made last fall by the Regular Republican organization relative to the reduction of the fees and salaries of local offices. It will be observed that the article admits that had not these pledges been made, "the regular ticket could not have been elected"—an admission which at once concedes the necessity for and the virtual triumph, so far as principles are concerned, of the Reform movement. At present we do not design to say much on the subject. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done something to bring the Republican party in Allegheny upon advance Reform ground, where it stands committed to measures which, but for the Reform movement last fall, would have been long delayed, or more likely forever ignored. The responsibility rests not with us. The question is, will they with whom it rests fully discharge it? We will simply remark, that the argument of the *Gazette* that the proposed reform measures should not be made to apply to officers elected prior to last fall, is not sound. Between incumbents and the public there is no compact or agreement, actual or implied, to maintain the salararies unchanged, nor even to continue in existence the offices. Incumbents take their chances in both respects. We find incumbents continually asking for and frequently obtaining an increase of their emoluments, never thinking of compact or agreement when they are to derive an advantage from a change. Why may not the rule be made to work both ways? If the reasoning of the *Gazette* is good, then the general Government is about to perpetrate a piece of injustice by consolidating revenue districts and reducing the number of officers—some if not all of whom have counted confidently on serving four years, and may be inconvenienced somewhat by having their arrangements predicated or these expectations interrupted. The result of the first battle for Reform was a victory,—its completeness, however, is yet to be determined. Should another trial become necessary, there can be no question about the result.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The people of no other country are so ready and quick as Americans to change opinions, reconstruct habits and adopt new processes. That antiquarian disposition to cling to the conditions and methods of our forefathers which characterizes some of the European nations, finds in the United States very little encouragement and hardly any abiding-place. This is because we are emphatically a thinking community. And this is due in a great measure to the fact that we have so many newspapers and such rapidity of intercommunication, which supply sources of information, means of discussion and organs of expression, thus contributing to the formation of an intelligent, vigorous, powerful public opinion. Consequently there is not a prominent Congressman who is not better known to the masses of Americans than BURKE and SHERIDAN were known to the masses of Englishmen. No one arises to speak, in Senate or House at Washington, without feeling that his words are addressed to the nation as well as to the restricted audience before his eyes. He thoroughly understands that if there is anything important in his views, or ridiculous in his conduct, or demagogic in his tone, or unscrupulous in his course, it may become breakfast-table talk in every nook and corner of the Union the very next morning. If his motives are misconstrued, or his character assailed, or his attitude misrepresented, he comprehends equally well that he can easily appeal to the popular tribunal, with the utmost confidence and reliance, for an exonerating verdict and unstinted reparation. His case alone is hopeless who finds public opinion deliberately against him, meaning by public opinion, not the sum total of the various sentiments entertained on a given subject by the individuals that compose community, but that belief or conviction which results from the hearing of evidence, the scrutiny of facts, and the comparison of reasons.

In a free country like ours, recognition of this moral power, in applying principles of policy or measures of administration, is an dispensable element of successful statesmanship. The rough, strong, uncultivated thinkers, who abound in our atmosphere of unrestricted discussion *will* have their influence in determining national issues as well as the trained and accomplished reasoners of the most educated classes. If their thoughts are not polished, they are at least weighty; and not unfrequently they observe more vigilantly, meditate more deeply, and judge more correctly than men whose maturer years are passed amid the turmoil, controversies and duties of public life. It is the general habit of the ambitious politicians to be exceedingly cautious about his commitments. He declines to speak to-day on some questions of rising importance, out of fears that he may say something that will compromise his chances of promotion, or will develope a weak spot inviting attack from his enemies, or will expose him to censure or ridicule. Hence our politics are imbued no little with the spirit of diplomacy, which abounds with hesitating prudence and circuitous methods. As a general thing, there is among our public men too much of that delicate tact that constantly bears in mind that there are susceptible ears which the truth cannot fail to wound, and which are not to be wounded with impunity. In all this there may be no direct departure from the path of rectitude, but there is unquestionably no little vigilant circumspection. This explains why it is that the people are so often ahead of the politicians in their views on reformatory questions.

Among the reading and thinking masses, discussion and the interchange of thought are hampered by few of the restrictions which ambition and rivalry have established in partisan circles. It is true they see every public measure through the lens of self-interest, yet this is not from a merely individual standpoint, but as one of the partners in the Republic. Whatever injures or benefits him equally injures or benefits an immense number of persons in like circumstances. If he is a farmer, he looks at the issue through agricultural spectacles; and very likely the conclusion at which he arrives is the same as that of thousands of others who till the soil. If he is a merchant, he views proposed measures of legislation with especial reference to their influence upon his branch of business; still, in doing so, it is impossible to consider his personal self alone, however much that may be his selfish intention, for the scope of his investigations necessarily include all who have similar interests. Little by little these resultant opinions of various classes yield something to one another where they clash, if reconcilable at all, after comparison of arguments and standpoints, and the consequence is the formation of that powerful force known as public opinion. At first it is patiently firm; then remonstrant and impatient; next aggressive and uncompromising; finally it adopts the language of MARTIN LUTHER: "Though there should be as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its roofs, I would enter it."

As regards the question of civil service reform, public opinion has now advanced to the second stage of its progress. Remonstrance and impatience are manifested in a variety of forms—in petitions, in memorials, in local meetings, in newspaper discussions, in propositions before Congress. Were there no other index-fingers to point the drift of popular sentiment on this subject, the position taken almost without exception by the press would be all-sufficient. Journals of both national parties unite in presenting the same views. Religious, scientific, literary, commercial, industrial, educational and periodical prints have joined in the general protest. With universal acclaim, the people signify their conviction that the present mode of making appointments to office under the General Government is wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. Had there been any marked or widespread difference of opinion regarding the advisability of a reform in the civil service, the columns of the daily press would have exhibited indubitable signs of antagonism to the movement. But where are to be found the communications or editorials that remonstrate against interference with the existing mode of selection of public officials? On the floors of Congress, in opposing the scheme to remedy present defects by instituting a plan of competitive examinations for applicants for office, who has been bold enough to defend in direct language the abuses it is proposed to discard? All opposition so far developed has been based entirely on constitutional grounds, avoiding with exceeding carefulness the merits of the issue. The demand for a system that shall insure faithful effort and honest service in every department of the Government, so that no post of responsibility shall be encumbered by an inefficient servant, is so just and necessary that even sophistry's self stands abashed and impotent. It is high time to put an end to the clamorous hordes of place-hunters, who, like Æsop's hungry swarm of flies, give no peace to the distributors of official positions, but, in season and out of season, besiege ante-chambers of cabinet officers, haunt the lobbies of both Houses, and vex the minds of Senators and Representatives, during the hours of Congressional business, at the street corners, at the domestic fire-side, and, in short, at any place and at any hour of day or night when they may be reached, in pursuit of stations of honor or profit. Under the demoralizing, corrupting, debasing influences of this system of using the public patronage as a means to reward partisan faithfulness and political services, substituted nearly forty-two years ago, during the first years of Andrew Jackson's first Presidential term, the national capital has become, to those who are behind the scenes and witness the daily huckstering of principle and place, as rotten as the carcass of an old horse hauled out of sight and smell, but festering in the sun, bloated with putrefied gases, swarming with maggots, and assailing with the most sickening stench the nostrils of every person who ventures into the neighborhood. To get rid of this effect, it is necessary to remove the cause. No half-way measures will suffice. Could any permanent remedy be applied, we assume nothing in saying that influential men of all parties would hail its immediate operation as a sensible relief from the pressure which is regularly brought to bear on larger and more comprehensive questions, too frequently to their injudicious and improper settlement.

The argument being exhausted, and public opinion fixed and remonstrant, it is time actually to do something to substitute the shifting, changing, uncertain and gradually decaying condition of our civil service, by a scheme fairly adapted to eradicate present abuses. Day by day, as the press presents anew the various aspects of this important question, and as men, in their counting-rooms, on the street, around their firesides, compare views, desire for speedy reform strengthens in the popular mind; for every individual inhabitant of the land is beginning to perceive, not only that he is, but how and why he is, personally interested in the way officers of the United States exercise their functions. Adroit politicians, with their fingers upon the public pulse, clearly comprehend the drift of events, and are hastening to incorporate into local platforms a resolution in full sympathy with growing national discontent. Unless sooner settled by appropriate legislation, the issue is very likely, from present indications, to become prominent in the Presidential campaign of 1872. This is certain, the American people will not much longer consent to offer to mankind the spectacle of a nation which spreads from ocean to ocean, and grasps one territory after another, without moral force to have a civil service distinguished for its integrity, capacity and efficiency. The needed reform is gestating in the womb of time, and its parturition, as the legitimate child of public opinion, is an event of the near future.

CRUELTY OF CASTE.

American Germans, drawn by benevolence or curiosity to the Fatherland during the present war, are frequently much shocked and disgusted with the manner in which the common soldiers are treated. As one such visitor has said: "Before battle the soldiers are regarded as brave men; after battle as *canaille*." Even while in serviceable condition, there is alleged to be vast room for improvement in the provisions made for their health and comfort. We take it for granted that some at least of these denunciatory letters are written by men who were witness of the sort of treatment meted out to the soldiers of the great republic in our late civil war, and have their recollections present when blaming the Prussians and other German governments for their neglect and cruelty. In fact we suspect that the writers look through purely republican eyes at the horrors and abuses which they so indignantly describe. But in none of the letters to which we refer is there any attempt to account for the phenomena. The case is, however, indirectly indicated in the contrast which they point out between the miseries of the private soldier and the perfect comfort or even splendor apparent in the appointments of the aristocratic officer. In a democratic Republic at war for its existence or the preservation of its honor, such a contrast could hardly be permitted. The officers themselves would not, could not make so selfish a use of their wealth, whether hereditary or acquired. Sensibilities cultivated under the rule of equality and free institutions, would render the constant sight of the difference intolerable to them in the midst of their ease. The necessary hardness and insensibility could have been acquired only under aristocratic institutions, where the feeling of caste prevails, with the sanction of long duration and almost divine right. No sentiment is more cruel or relentless than that of caste. The Brahmin will allow a thousand people of a lower order to die in wretchedness for the want of a little help which he could easily render, not only feeling no compassion for their condition, or remorse for his neglect, but proud of his fidelity to the principle to which he owes his own superiority. Superstition is not necessary to produce an almost equal degree of rigor in respecting the division of social ranks, an equal measure of indifference in one class to the sufferings of another. In the old times in France, as everybody knows, the insensibility of the aristocracy to the miseries of the peasantry was assiduously cultivated, and such cultivation is inevitably more or less the consequence of legally distributing a population into ranks who naturally come to regard each other as enemies. Kind and liberal among themselves and accustomed to stand by one another in times of trial, the members of the higher classes by degrees cease to look upon the lower as sharing in a common humanity, and are more or less indifferent what fate befalls them; that is, any farther than a common pecuniary interest may appeal to them. Though in Europe the progress of civilization and the development of Christianity have done much to humanize society and to destroy the social relations and sentiments cherished by feudalism, not a little still remains to be achieved. Only the universal triumph of democratic republicanism will complete the reformation, and everywhere secure the practical recognition of human rights. Doubtless, the needless sufferings endured by the German soldiers in the present war, and the revelation of illimitable cold-hearted arrogant selfishness of the princes and nobles, must be ranked among the causes which are destined, perhaps at no very distant date, to bring about the great revolution necessary to establish a better state of things.

IN the list of names mentioned in connection with Cabinet possibilities are those of Ex-Governor HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and Mr. CLEWES, the New York banker. It is said in this connection that Gen. BUTLER is willing enough to foster the preference which Mr. BOUTWELL is said to give to a seat in the Senate to his present one in the Cabinet. The General has for some time been trying to find some one who will contest WILSON's election, but those who are near enough to speak understandingly say that Senator WILSON need feel no great anxiety on this score. As for Gov. HAWLEY, he will always prove a good man anywhere you place him. It is well enough to remark concerning Mr. BOUTWELL, that there is probably a shade of truth in the speculations which contemplate his going out of the Cabinet. The vote of the House of Representatives, virtually condemning his theory of taxation and rapid payment of the National debt, has no doubt arrested the Secretary's attention. Herein, rather than in any mere personal jealousies or aspirations for the Presidency, will probably be found the cause, as much as in anything, of the Secretary's willingness to retire; more especially as the President is understood to be in sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the House resolution.

GAMBETTA AND HIS WORK.

One indication of the impression which GAMBETTA has made upon the world outside of France, is the curiosity so frequently expressed concerning his nationality. In a late English journal, there is a long article devoted to the great organizer, in which his achievements are lauded, while his personal peculiarities, offensive to men of northern races, are referred to the account of his Italian origin. Is he an Italian? is he Frenchman? are questions often asked. In fact, he is both. GAMBETTA's father was a Genoese, his mother a Frenchwoman, and he was born at Cahors, in the *department* of Lot, on the 30th of October, 1838. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar at Paris in 1859. In his profession he was very successful, "his legal arguments exhibiting a happy combination of acuteness of thought and vehement eloquence," says a French authority. His professional services were soon in great demand in the trial of political causes, both in the provinces and at the capital, and his reputation was extended over all France, and much farther, by his conduct of the cases growing out of the BAUDIN monument affair in 1868. In March, 1869, the case of the *Emancipation* newspaper at Toulouse, led to vehement and tumultuous demonstrations in the south of France, in favor of the young lawyer. At the next general election, GAMBETTA became a candidate, simultaneously at Paris and Marseilles, of the "irreconcilable opposition party," when he was chosen a Deputy at each city by a large majority. He chose to represent Marseilles. That his activity in the Legislative Body has left a very disagreeable impression upon the mind of the late Emperor, is apparent from His Majesty's lately published apology. Though not named, so far as we recollect, the allusion to him is clear enough. Whatever is to be the final result of GAMBETTA's labors in connection with the Government of National Defense, there can be no doubt, we suppose, that they will be recognized by the future historians of France as having manifested prodigious energy, resolution and ability. In the estimate formed of them, due account will be made of the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome, some of which appear to have been very imperfectly comprehended and are now only beginning to be understood. The greatest of these was not to organize and make soldiers of a peaceful population of farmers and mechanics, but to revive discipline among the soldiers, who were generally assumed to be ready to become the nucleus of the army needed for the defense of France. As GAMBETTA soon discovered, these so-called soldiers had so long been used to have their own way, and were so utterly demoralized, that new recruits gathered around and incorporated with them, would form a force more dangerous and destructive to their countrymen than to the invaders. As if to render the evil hopeless, the officers, even the generals, were as deeply pervaded as the privates with the spirit of insubordination and mutiny. To grapple with this desperate state of affairs must have required courage and self-confidence of the highest order. This GAMBETTA did, and even his revilers admit that his interposition has been a success. But this restoration of discipline, where it had been disused and forgotten, is only one of his triumphs. In the entire work of organization imposed upon him, and which he at first proclaimed his resolution to accomplish, he has succeeded, having justified his enthusiastic words by converting them into facts.

Though he has not effected by his armies all that he promised to effect, yet in the recollection of GAMBETTA's actual achievements it seems not at all strange that the French refuse to give up their cause as desperate, while the Germans begin to be anxious about the continuance of their successes. Foreigners may denounce the French persistence as hopeless and foolish, but with Paris still theirs, and with their immense resources in men and wealth under the moulding hand of so wonderful an organizer as GAMBETTA, some of the best people of France are sure that only time is needed to replace them on the ground of equal conflict with their enemies. We must also remember that such confidence is doubtless encouraged by the reports, some exaggerated, others true, concerning the changes of feeling and view going on beyond the Rhine. Another cause of French steadfastness is the certainty that peace with Germany gained by surrender of territory, or in the divided state of opinion among the French people, would not bring tranquility to France. The restoration of the empire, whether with NAPOLEON or an Orleans prince, would of course be followed by civil war. The people perhaps think that they had better fight the Germans than fight among themselves, especially if the German war is gradually making them of one mind. And this appears to be really the fact. We are informed that with the lapse of every day, the republic is gaining strength. Even General TROCHU, a decided Orleanist at the beginning of the struggle, is said to have become so austere a republican, that he lately refused to consult with M. THIERS, on account of the latter's monarchical opinions. Whatever may be the motive of French persistence, whether mere desperation or rational patriotism they are likely soon to possess more of the sympathy of foreign nations than ever before. People will forget or ignore the past, and cannot help wishing well to those who resist the dismemberment of their country. Should the conflict continue some time longer, there are now indications that GAMBETTA may soon become the center of general interest as possibly the deliverer of his nation.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET.

One would suppose from reading the Washington reports that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, from one end of the State to the other, were in arms because they are not represented in the Cabinet, and that they are leaving their factories, mills, workshops and fields to reinforce their Senators and Representatives in Washington in demanding instant compliance with their wishes. Now the fact is, they have very little feeling on the subject. Outside of the leaders and cliques it is scarcely talked about, except to comment on the fuss which clique leaders are making over the matter. We undertake to say that the Republicans of Pennsylvania fail to perceive how a Cabinet officer from this State is of such great political importance either to them or the country. They are quite content to allow General GRANT to have his own way. While they would feel complimented with an appointment from this State, they at the same time realize that, considering how matters are, were one to be made it would be a marvel if it did not dissatisfy as many as it pleased. What they desire most is, that General GRANT may proceed with perfect independence of the cliques and interested leaders who have raised this clamor and who have some special object to serve, political or financial. Nothing assails the general health of the party so much as the contests into which the leaders are continually involving it about office and patronage, which cost infinitely more than they are worth,—in fact, we believe it is the deliberate verdict of nine out of ten of all who are best prepared to render an impartial one, that the offices are the greatest burden the party has to carry, and that as a party measure, thoroughly carried out, civil service reform that would rid it of this encumbrance would, in this light, prove a great advantage to the Republican party, not only here, but everywhere. We have no apprehension that General GRANT will be deceived by the clamor about a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet. If in case of a vacancy—a vacancy not forced but occurring in the natural way—he should find a Pennsylvanian who in his judgment is specially adapted to a Cabinet position, without particular reference to any clique, combination or interest, we undertake to say that he could count on the support of the party in making the selection. But the future ascendency of the party by no means depends on Pennsylvania having a Cabinet office—but very materially does it depend on this State not having a Cabinet officer selected in obedience to a clamor raised by some particular clique, combination or interest. If the Republicans of this State have any desire to express it is that General GRANT make no such appointment—and if there has existed any feeling on the subject, or if any now exists, it is lest he should be persuaded to make an appointment of such a character. As a rule we think we are able to say that the great body of the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be content with General GRANT himself as their representative in the Cabinet.

A new Opera House, costing $100,000, is to be opened at Terre Haute, Ind., to-day. Mr. John E. Owens will commence a brief engagement there.

AT IT AGAIN.

We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter of our special correspondent at Philadelphia, which will be found in another column. We had hoped that the success of the Republican candidate for Senator in the First District was better assured than our correspondent seems to think, and expect in this issue to be able to report his election by such a majority as to preclude a contest for his seat by a Democratic competitor. His known anti-Cameronism, we think, will insure his election.

It seems that the Winnebago Chief is now organizing his forces for the recovery of the Treasuryship, which is absolutely indispensable to the success of his ulterior objects, and that his rule or ruin schemes are to be pursued with unrelenting vigor. We sincerely rejoice that personalities have not hitherto entered into the contest as respects the candidates for the Treasuryship. Indeed we do not know at this time that Genaral IRWIN is a candidate. We do not know that Mr. MACKEY is a candidate. Were this purely a personal contest between reorganized Republicans, we should probably have little or nothing to say. Indeed, we had intended to do little more than record public sentiment in this connection. It is a matter of small consequence whether Mr. MACKEY or some other representative of the CAMERON interests be put forward in the coming contest,—for contest earnest and determined, we are warranted in saying there will be. Apart from SIMON CAMERON himself and his corrupt agents and abettors, there will be no question as to men. The real question rises much higher, has important moral bearing, and bearings relating to the general welfare as affected by the management of the public funds, which will claim the attention of the entire Republican party in Pennsylvania. Is the disheartening, blighting, dissolving domination of SIMON CAMERON to be continued in Pennsylvania politics? Is an influence which has for its only foundation corruption, and for one of its means of self-perpetuation the exile of all ability and merit from the service of the State, again to be permitted to put its yoke on the neck of Republican Pennsylvania? Is every triumph of our noble and patriotic party to be turned into ashes on our lips? If so, evil has a potency in politics beyond what is generally imagined. The *success* of CAMERON and his desperadoes *now* means disintegration and defeat for the party in 1871 and 1872. His *defeat* will mean party unity and strength, and the assured Republicanism of Pennsylvania in the future.

A FEW days ago we told how the memory of ARMINIUS, otherwise HERMANN, the ancient patriot and hero of the Germans, has lately been revived for the benefit of his modern countrymen in their conflict with the modern Gauls. In a late newspaper we find CÆSAR's Commentaries cited for proof that the French of his time were quite as little to be depended upon in political matters as their descendants of the present day. CÆSAR says "experience has proved that the silly, thoughtless people (the Gauls) are easily excited by false reports, and are often misled into rash acts and resolves of the greatest consequence. The authorities therefore retain of the news what they think best, and give to the people only what they are capable of receiving." This statement of the great conqueror, when candidly weighed, does not appear very damaging. Indeed, where may a people be found, even now, of whom nearly if not quite as much might not be truly said? The truth is, that while the epithets applied to the ancient French by CÆSAR justly characterize them in all ages, the facts reported in the passage quoted hardly illustrate the adjectives.

In referring to Roman testimonies concerning the ancient relations between the Gauls and the Germans, it is rather remarkable that no one, so far as we have seen, has been reminded of a noticeable passage in the third book of the Annals of TACITUS. Having detailed the preparations for a battle with the Gauls, the historian says: "Though the probability of victory made exhortation superfluous, yet SILIUS, the Roman commander, cried out that it was something for them to be ashamed of that they, the conquerors of Germany, were led against the Gauls as against enemies. A single cohort routed the rebel TURONES, a single squadron scattered the Treveri, a few troops of this army put the Sequani to flight," &c. However, the passage only confirms the truth well known from other sources, that the Romans regarded the Gauls as a less warlike and less formidable enemy than the Germans. It is strange that, in recent times the fact has been so generally forgotten. At the beginning of the present struggle between the two nations, multitudes, under the influence of the common impression, confidently looked for French victory and German defeat. Forgetful of German military renown in ancient and later times, they construed German silence, German patience, and German devotion to the arts of peace, as indications of an essentially pacific and unmilitary character, while the self-assertion and martial arrogance of the French, in connection with the recollections of the NAPOLEONIC wars, caused their own estimate of themselves to be generally accepted.

THE entire enginerie of ecclesiastical power available in a free country in the nineteenth century is, it appears, to be used among us in the restoration of the Holy Father to his throne. As it is only through public opinion that influence in that direction can be exerted in this country, all proper means are using for the purpose. In all the great cities meetings have been held, or will be held, sermons are preached, lectures delivered, pastoral and episcopal addresses issued, the entire burden of which is the enormity of the crime committed by the Italians and their king in occupying the papal territory. The most surprising feature of these various compositions is the absence of any, even the slightest recognition of popular rights in treating the subject. In so far as the rights of the people are involved, these productions might have been written five hundred years ago. And the great object of all this eloquence and of all these meetings with their processions, music, banners &c., is to excite the republicans of the United States to exert their influence in favor of restoring that sacerdotal government known to be odious and abominable in the estimation of a large majority of the Romans, and which for many years was upheld only by French bayonets. The subject may even be thrust into our national politics. We may, however, be sure that American influence is not destined to have much effect in the final settlement of the question, and the movement to which we refer is, therefore, rather curious than practically important.

> WE suppose it safe to say that twenty-five per cent. of the money collected from the people of Ohio, for local purposes, is wasted or stolen; and this because an inferior class of men, generally, are elected to fill local offices. By showing the people what they lose by this course the evil may be corrected. No city or town can afford to levy a tax of three or four per cent. Such a tax dwarfs industry by ruining business men and forcing manufacturers to seek a location where they are not thus robbed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

These observations, as we believe, are equally applicable to Pennsylvania, and probably might be strengthened in the figures. It is one of the wonders of the times in which we live that tax payers, though they have the remedy in their own hands, submit to be plundered rather than apply it. It is not difficult to discover that there is a distinct, organized and increasing class who live off the public, and busy themselves chiefly in devising ways and means to render their condition secure and more profitable. It may with propriety be termed one of the professions, as distinct as that of the lawyer's or doctor's. They take possession of the taxes, manipulate laws and ordinances and so "fix things" that the public money must to a very great extent pass through their hands. Take any ten years together and see if the fact does not bear out the assertion. Whether or not the fact that twenty-five per cent. of the taxes annually collected from the people are either wasted or stolen is explained by this indisputable state of things, people will decide for themselves.

THE New York *Herald* says that "judging from a couple of letters" from PORTER to FARRAGUT, the private relations between them "were of a friendly character." We might say that, judging from what PORTER calls his "diary," his private opinion of GRANT was nothing but friendly at the time he wrote the outrageously mean and abusive letter about him. As the diary bore marks of suspicious authenticity, so will the public have their own notions of the letters so opportunely produced. No doubt, in any number of similar cases PORTER's diary and letter-book would be fully equal to the occasion.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, usually accurate in his information touching affairs at the Capital, concludes some speculations on the Cabinet rumors which have been afloat for some days as follows:

> In accordance with the desire of prominent Republicans in both Houses, no change will be made at present, such a repute being regarded by them as a disintegration of the President's personal political fortunes and a serious blow to the Republican party. There is, however, a moral certainty that a change in the Treasury Department will be made at no distant day.

While Mr. BOUTWELL has not been and is not now, in all respects in perfect accord with public sentiment as it has from time to time found expression in and out of Congress, it is not to be doubted that his withdrawal from the Treasury Department would be quite generally regretted. It would be a loss to the Administration—the filling of his place would devolve on the President a difficult task. Still more would Mr. BOUTWELL's withdrawal be regretted if it were in obedience to the necessities of politicians seeking to recast the Cabinet in their own or some special interest. We can conceive of nothing more threatening to the "political future" of the President or more likely to inflict a "serious blow" on the Republican party than this would be. Good men everywhere feel a deep concern in view of the existence of such a purpose, and few things would tend so much to promote confidence and remove doubts as the knowledge that no design of this kind had the slightest chance of success.

SOME weeks ago we made report of a convention which met in Indianapolis to consider the subject of immigration with reference to additional legislation for the protection of the immigrant. The representative of the Castle Garden Commissioners in the convention, truly enough, no doubt, declared the readiness of those officials to remedy any defects, and satisfy any just complaints that might be brought to their notice. They have for some time received frequent letters from the west representing that the emigrants were regularly cheated on the way to the interior, even in the trains, by persons who claimed to be in the service of the transportation Company. Last week two New York policemen disguised as immigrants took places in the cars for the detection of the swindlers, when they soon had the opportunity of seeing two men, dressed like employees of the line, enter the cars, demand a sight of the travellers' tickets and collect money on the pretense that it was to pay for extra luggage. Taken into custody, it was discovered that one of the scamps was really in the service of the Company as a secret detective. When arrested, however, he was somewhat off the line of his duty and doing a little business for the increase of his salary. The circumstance shows how difficult it is to prevent such depredations where so many men are employed.

THE vote of the House of Representatives on the proposition involving the question whether the Income tax shall be repealed, disappoints the confident expectations on the subject. The vote was a light one and may yet be reversed. Secretary BOUTWELL, it is well known, is exerting all his influence against repeal, and it is possible that with the present Congress he may succeed. The vote of Monday to continue the Tax is in strange contrast with the vote of only a week before on the KELLY resolution, and in view of it it is difficult to determine what is meant when the House makes a distinct affirmation of a principle. It was foretold, however, that the Western and Southern members would go almost in a body against repeal, on the ground that the Tax is very largely paid by the Eastern and Middle States, whose representatives as unitedly favor repeal. This is by no means an encouraging manifestation of sectionalism. But we have not seen the last of it.

THE Finance Committee of the United States Senate have come to the conclusion to report against the repeal of the Income tax, and in this, it is said, they are supported by Secretary BOUTWELL. The tenacity with which the almost unanimous verdict of the country on this question is resisted by the Senate and the Secretary, is not a little remarkable. The tax itself is scarcely worth the expense of collecting and can be safely omitted; and it would appear that something more—or less—than a clear view of what is sound public policy is at the bottom of the opposition which repeal experiences. The President has evidently receded from the support which at the former session he gave the Senate and the Secretary in this respect. It is to be added that notwithstanding this extraordinary holding out against the public demand, it is highly probable that the tax will be abolished at the present session.

THE good effect of the laws of Congress protecting the ballot boxes in New York city leads one to wish for something in this line to protect the community from villainous Wall street combinations to lock up money and produce panic in the markets. Greater enemies to the public it is difficult to imagine. A band of incendiaries boldly operating in the most populous part of the city would not be half so dangerous. These financial scoundrels level a blow which vibrates throughout the whole country, threatening to involve all alike in common ruin. Such was the character of their operations last week. That they did not fully succeed takes from their act not a particle of its criminality. Is it not possible for Congress to afford protection and punish the guilty as effectually as in the case of the political villains who vote early and often?

IF THE New York *Leader*, the organ of Tammany, is to be believed, HENDRICKS, not HOFFMAN, is the Presidential candidate of that organization. Disclaiming any intention to embarrass the next Democratic Convention by pressing HOFFMAN, the organ is ready to concede the post of honor to the Indiana statesman, because the candidate should come from the West. Tammany is all acquiescence, having no intentions that savor the slightest of selfishness for HOFFMAN or any one else. Possibly the friends of HENDRICKS don't know Tammany, and will be taken in by these fine professions. At this very moment the Tammany leaders, reinforced by FISK, are striving to their utmost, are spending their stolen money like water, to make the nomination of HOFFMAN a sure thing.

> It is regarded as most probable that F. P. Blair, Jr., will be chosen by the Legislature of Missouri as the successor of C. D. Drake, in the United States Senate. Missouri contains probably no better man for the place. A gentleman of culture, of thoroughly Democratic principles, and superior ability, Mr. Blair would prove one of the ablest Senators that Missouri has had since Mr. Benton.—*Chicago Times.*

It will ever remain a mystery why DRAKE should get a life time office at the expense of bringing BLAIR into the Senate. It seems that DRAKE rather gloried in the prospect of having such a successor, as though the SCHURZ bolt could be held responsible. The plain duty of DRAKE was to hold on under such a prospect, and we wish the President had refused to appoint him, notwithstanding the promise to do so. The appointment simply gives effect to the irregularities in Missouri at the recent election.

ALTHOUGH he is not a candidate by his own motion Secretary ROBESON may be elected United States Senator from New Jersey, he being the choice, it is said, of Mr. CATTEL and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. In the event of his election, there is a probable suggestion that Mr. SCHOFIELD, who is Chairman of the present House Committee on Naval Affairs, will be appointed Secretary of the Navy, and thus will the eternal clamor about Pennsylvania having a cabinet representative be ended—not however, to the satisfaction of Mr. FORNEY, and not exactly as Mr. CAMERON would like to have it. It would be well to remember, however, that this is only in the dim distance.

THE contest in the First Senatorial District, Philadelphia, is becoming warm. The election takes place to-morrow, and both parties are putting forth an unusual effort. The usual Republican majority is about one thousand. On the result depends the political complexion of the Senate, and the Democracy are bringing all their peculiar tactics to bear. We expect to hear of gross irregularities and a contest before the Senate on the seat may be the result.

IN arraying the COMMERCIAL in a new typographical suit this morning, we avail ourselves of the occasion to say, that at no time has the patronage of the paper been as large or the business in every respect as satisfactory as at present. It is not only firmly rooted, but constantly increasing—a state of things which we interpret to mean that the public is ever ready to support independent and intelligent journalism.

THE navigable portion of the Missouri river amounts in all to 3,150 miles. The channel varies from 200 to 1,500 yards, except at low water when it is from 600 to 700 feet. The river and tributaries drains 518,000 square miles.

THE rapid growth and agricultural development of the Great West is shown very simply by the fact, that the exportation of grain from Toledo, Chicago, and Milwaukee, the three principal outlets of that great territory, has increased over 11,000,000 bushels in the last year.

THE second census of Philadelphia returns the population at 673,000, instead of 657,000, as at first. Still the *North American* is dissatisfied, and thinks "a full and accurate census ought now to be taken by the local Assessors, by direction of City Councils," and under the management of the Board of Revision. It says, though, that even this census gives the city five Congressmen, without any of the surrounding country, and "our districts will have to be materially reconstructed." Assuming that the increase since 1860 has been uniform, the rate has been about ten thousand a year, and will take two years to reach seven hundred thousand (where's the million we once heard of?). But that goal will be reached in June, 1881, because the growth since 1865 has probably been at double the rate given, it being calculated that if the war cut off all increase in New York and New England it must have done so nearer the border. The *American* still insists that the annual rate of increase is 30,000 inhabitants, but its happiest paragraph is, as usual, where it glorifies Philadelphia at the expense of the rest of mankind, as follows: "Even accepting the total now returned as correct, we find that Philadelphia contains more population than Baltimore and Chicago combined—more than St. Louis and Chicago together—more than New Orleans, San Francisco and Cincinnati put in a mass—more than Boston and Chicago combined. This is doing tolerably well for a city that is every day going to be beaten by some other town, and that enjoys a reputation for being sleepy and decaying."

WHILE Great Britain is likely to get into trouble on account of the pretensions of her Canadian subjects in regard to the American fisheries, she has suffered a similar interest to decay from neglect, if not their oppression. For seventy years the British Government has had control of the Irish fisheries, and the last report of the Government Inspector thereof shows that the fisheries are languishing to destruction, the able-bodied fishers—the "dark men of Connemara" and Baltard and Arran—have either emigrated to America or given up the work; the boats and tackle are of the most frail and wretched description, and the total decrease of the property and in hands within the last ten years amounts to 2,697 boats and 19,776 men and boys. Still, some favorable facts were ascertained, such as that the take of herrings on the east coast alone in 1869 was over £150,000 worth." The quantity of oysters taken during the year was about an average, not exceeding £50,000 worth. The salmon fisheries were most prosperous, and there is a marked increase in the breeding stock in the rivers. The quantity of salmon captured in 1869 was "far greater than in the preceding year. The amount exported to Liverpool was 11,086 boxes, and to London 8,880 boxes, the former being greater than in any year for the last ten years." Nevertheless the report indicates that here is a chance for Great Britain to practice the proverb that "charity begins at home."

THE Free Traders are never so congenially engaged as when telling that a duty on an article adds so much to its price, but the *Nation*, or one of its correspondents came to grief the other day while practicing this little game. He asserted as usual that every consumer of steel has to pay an extra price proportional to the impost levied to "protect" a few American manufacturers, and that if it were not for this, we could get steel, oh, so cheap. To this replies a practical man, whose words as follows need no comment to add to increase their force as the testimony of experience:

> "I am buying from 90 to 120 tons of cast steel yearly, and am interested in the article so far only as to wish to procure it as cheaply as possible, quality considered. I am quite unconscious of contributing so liberally to the support of the Government. *Steel of the same quality costs me less now than in 1857 to 1861, when my supply came wholly from Sheffield. The tariff of 1861 raised the cost of steel and helped to establish its successful manufacture in this country; the domestic makers, in order to obtain a footing in the market, undersold their foreign rivals from the start, and still do so.* I am using American steel entirely, yet I can, and sometimes do, buy Sheffield steel as low (in gold) as at any time since 1857. Plainly "E. A." is wrong in his opinion of the effect of the present duty, and also, I think, in the rate, as a brief examination will show."

THE Joint Committee of Colonial Industries of the Parliament of New Zealand having fully considered the subjects entrusted to it, has made an elaborate report, the drift and gist of which appear in these sentences: That there are many industrial pursuits peculiarly adapted to the colony, which might be introduced with advantage, and would become sources of wealth to the colony if adequately protected during the period of infancy. That the present position of the brewing and malting branches is stated by the witnesses to be due to the protection they have thus received, which has raised them to such a state of efficiency that in a short time protection will probably cease to be necessary. It is evident that these people, who have had an uninterfered with trial of British revenue reform, free trade, are not satisfied with the experiment of sending their raw material to England, and paying that country a profit to manufacture it. It is too bad that experience does so interfere with the Free Traders' pretty theories.

THE decision of Judge CARTTER, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of Edwards, the Treasury defaulter, has a national interest, for its definition of the extent of the repeal of existing laws by Mr. Jenckes's act of last winter codifying the statute in relation to the Patent Office. In Mr. Jenckes's act a number of existing acts were named by title and date as to be repealed by his bill, and if the repealing clause were to be literally construed, it would do away with the laws establishing the Interior Department and the Sub-Treasuries. Judge Cartter held that Congress intended to repeal such parts of the laws designated in Mr. Jenckes's bill as had reference to the subject of that bill, and that part of them not referring to the Patent Office business is still in force. If this decision shall be maintained, in case of having the new trial asked by Edwards's counsel, the Sub-Treasury and Interior Department need not be troubled about the illegality of their existence.

MINORITY representation is not an unmixed good, according to the School Board election in Manchester, England. To secure it cumulative voting was practiced, by which every elector has as many votes as there are officers to be elected, distributing them among candidates as he sees fit. Twenty-six thousand, five hundred and thirteen votes went to the polls and elected fifteen Directors. The Catholics numbered 7,000, and concentrated their vote upon two candidates; but, if they had known their strength, and had distributed it properly, they might have elected four more. The Episcopalians had 9,000 voters, and elected five candidates, but could have secured three more by proper use of their strength. Thus 16,000 out of 26,000 voters might, by properly distributing their votes, have elected fourteen out of the fifteen candidates, and a minority of 9,000 might have elected one more candidate than were elected by the other 17,000 voters. Certainly not an encouraging prospect of the practical benefits of this so-called reform.

WITHIN a few months the number of suicides of mere children has been alarming, and the evil seems to be still on the increase. To-day our exchanges tell of two quite similar cases, occurring as far apart as in Maine and Michigan. Near Cornish, in the former State, Dr. W. Sweat asked his son to go to school, but the boy refused, and upon his father's insisting shot himself. Then in Huron, Wayne county, in the latter State, E. A. Chamberlin desired his son to change his school, for good reasons. The boy refused, and the dispute was continued. On the morning after, the lad rose and performed his usual "chores" about the house, and then took a vial of strychnine from the clock, where it was concealed, swallowed a large dose, and as deliberately walked to the water pail and took a drink and in half an hour was dead. The coolness of these youthful self-murders has been paralleled in so many cases lately that the subject is one demanding serious consideration.

FOR many years the river steamers from New Orleans have been in the habit of buying the newspapers of the "Crescent City" in immense numbers and giving them away at every stopping place. This involved a considerable tax (one packet, the Governor Allen, expending on this account $10,000 in one season) and at last the steamboatmen wisely resolved to stop it, and let the "up river" people subscribe for their papers, if they want them. Some of the newspapers disliked to lose such extensive customers, and thought to force the steamboats to patronize them, by refusing to publish any news about those that had entered into the new arrangement. Their plan has failed to effect anything as yet, and probably will, at least it should, and the troubled journals may thereby learn that if their papers are worth reading people will care more for them, when they pay for them, than when they come as free gifts.

PROBABLY there is no city in the world of equal population which begins to do as much business as Denver, the capital of Colorado. Here are some of the figures. Its freight business for November was over twelve millions of pounds, or two-thirds that of the whole year 1867. Real estate has greatly advanced; ordinary house lots, 25x125 feet, sell for $200 to $500; tents net twelve per cent.; a house of five rooms rents at from $20 to $25 per month; six rooms, $25 to $30; a two-story brick of seven or eight rooms will bring from $60 to $75 per month; store rooms in the best localities on F. Laramie and Blake streets, 20x80, will rent from $50 to $75 per month; one 25x75 for from $125 to $175; while during the past season there have been built twelve brick business blocks, forty brick houses and 150 wooden houses.

IT is understood that the question of State rights will have an important bearing in a case lately brought into the United States District Court at Cleveland. About a year ago Mr. Buell, the cashier of a national bank in Cleveland, committed suicide, leaving life insurance policies to the amount of $30,000, which his heirs are now trying to recover. Their suit was begun in the Common Pleas Court, but while it was still pending, it was taken into the United States Court. The question will arise there of the legality of such a change in the face of a state statute recently enacted by Ohio, forbidding the removal of local insurance cases to the National Courts.

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs have now under consideration a bill for the general purpose of incorporating cable companies. All that will be necessary for the persons wishing to become incorporated under the act to do, will be to file notice and sign papers guarantying faithful intention to do as proposed. The question of State authority in respect of landing on shores of States has been raised, but the committee has already decided to make that an after consideration. The bill will probably pass, if not at this session, at some day in the near future, and the question of State jurisdiction will probably be tried in the Courts afterwards.

THE Philadelphia papers give notice that the efforts of the Committee entrusted with the work of obtaining subscriptions for the proposed American Steamship Company have been successful, not only in raising the amount prescribed, $500,000, but several hundred thousand dollars extra. It is now proposed to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000, the subscriptions, we understand, with the $400,000 guaranteed by the railroad company, reaching that amount. All that now remains to be done is to obtain a charter from the Legislature. If our memory serves us correctly in former times we have had similar announcements made, and yet no steamships followed. Let us hope for something better this time.

Pleasant if true is the following bit of Washington gossip: "Colonel Forney's connection with the administration may be summed up in the statement that he feels himself aggrieved at the evident failure of the President to recognize his claims for political preferment, and that in private conversation he invariably denounces the latter as a narrow-minded, selfish man."

SMALL NOTES.

As a suit is now pending before one of the Boston Courts against a dentist for killing a woman with laughing gas it is well enough to caution the dentists to be very careful in selecting their materials, and also in manufacturing the gas since from impure materials a deadly compound, and, by carelessness, one no less dangerous, nitric oxyd, and not nitrous oxyd (laughing gas), is produced. Those of the public who do not know it already should be told that the gas is made by heating nitrate of ammonia in a retort, and is composed of one part oxygen and one part nitrogen. The temperature required is between 400 and 500 degrees Fahrenheit, but if it is carried any higher, another part of oxygen is added, producing a compound called nitric oxyde, which on being breathed produces spasms of the throat-muscles, and consequent death. Every one knows how easily the temperature might pass beyond the proper point. This shows itself, however, by the fuming of the ammonia. When the materials are impure chlorine is mixed with oxyde, which, when inhaled, is deadly. Boys, or *ignorant* dentists should never be entrusted with its manufacture. We would not say: "Do not use the article," for it is certainly one of the best anesthetics known, but we would say: "Take it from a man who, you are *certain*, understands thoroughly the nature and manufacture of the gas." It is better to bear a little pain, than to be put beyond the possibility of ever more suffering or enjoying.

The vulcanized rubber which is now so common in the shape of combs and many other articles, is a chemical composition of common South American rubber (inacurately styled India rubber) and flowers of sulphur. The crude gum is very sensative to the variations of temperature, but sulphur takes away that property. The gum is first "chewed" in a large machine for the purpose until it becomes soft and white, the impurities being removed and "spit out" below. After a long drying, it is submitted to the action of the vulcanizing mixture, of which sulphur is the main ingredient. This mixture is powdered on by machinery which rolls the rubber at the same time. Heat is however necessary to complete the chemical union. After several other manipulations the article is ready for manufacture into all sorts of things.

We were a ship-building nation. The materials for ships have changed from wood to iron. The government has given no encouragement to iron shipbuilders: we have lost our prestige. England has robbed us of one of our branches of industry, greatness and wealth. England has indirectly protected her iron shipbuilders, hence she has a "Napier yard," a "Laird's," a "Palmer's" and more. Large subsidies have been given to ship companies, thereby enabling them to furnish a vast amount of work to these yards. One of the companies, the Peninsular and Oriental, receives about two and a half million dollars annually.

Walking with muddy feet into a nicely carpeted room, just reminds one that carpets were not, in the first place, used for such gross purposes, but were intended, in remote periods of the world's history, for sitting or reclining on. They were used, also, for placing under the dining couches, and officiated sometimes in religious ceremonies, in company with the priests of Heliopolis. In Homeric ages they were usually of plain white cloths, but were frequently various colored and richly embroidered. About the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus (309 B. C.), they were manufactured of the finest wool, and most gorgeously colored. The Babylonians excelled in their manufacture, weaving into them entire groups of men, animals, &c., &c. Our modern fine carpets come from Persia, Turkey and India. In Persia whole tribes are devoted to their manufacture exclusively. In Turkey, singular as it may seem, there are no large carpet manufactories. All the work is taken out, and made up in individual families, like the Swiss watches. The process of manufacture is not well known to "outsiders," but it possesses the kaleidoscopic peculiarity of never producing two patterns precisely alike. Velvet, silk, and cotton carpets are made in various parts of India. We do leave the superior "Brussels" for some other room.

Free traders ask the question: "What would become of the principles of the protectionist, if all the world were under one government, for instance the United States of the World." We would say in reply that when this occurs, science, knowledge and art will have advanced to such a degree that the moon, Jupiter, Uranus and the other planets will be foreign ports into which our aerial ships will sail, and from which we will import the planetarians' peculiar products duty free, provided we cannot make or raise them ourselves. Their hypothesis is about as likely to be realized as our consequence.

The great wave of modern civilization and improvement, the barriers against which have been so frequently broken down by the irrepressible Yankee, is now sweeping over Japan. Roads are being improved, fine bridges are being built, new systems of paving and draining are being tried, cities are being adorned with hundreds of trees, improved machinery is being set to work in the coal mines, new cotton mills are from day to day adding their clatter to the hum of advancing enlightenment, and in foreign commerce that country is increasing by strides of millions annually.

Few people know that they drink leather and eat brick-bats, marble, hats, horse shoes, &c.; but they actually do, for on pouring milk into coffee or tea the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea or coffee combine forming thin flakes of leather. In one year a tea drinker has imbibed enough leather to make a pair of shoes. A glass of beer makes a hat manufactory of a man's stomach; the malt assimilates with the chyle forming a kind of felt. Iron must be taken in to supply the blood, and lime for the bones, and clay for the system in general. The Chicago *Post*, to whom we are indebted for these ideas, thus sums up the amount of such articles consumed by a man of seventy:

Men's shoes, seventy years, at one pair a year	70 pairs.
Horse shoes, seventy years, at one a month, as our arterial system renews its blood every new moon	840 shoes.
Bricks, at twelve per seven years	120 bricks.
Hats, not less than fourteen a year	980 hats.
Mantels, at one-half a year	105 m'tls.

Diogenes in his tub is an old story, but it has only lately been demonstrated that it is sometimes good for a man to be in a barrel. Some Frenchman has just made a life preserver by simply cutting a hole in one side of a barrel or cask, large enough to admit a man. Underneath the cask are suspended some bars of iron, as ballast. Around the navigator's neck may be drawn a piece of canvass to exclude the dashing waves. This affair, with a man in it, dropped from a stranded ship will invariably be washed ashore, and can tow a rope, giving means of escape to all on board. It can be prepared in five minutes by any ship carpenter, and in these days of disasters is certainly worthy of mention. It could be used on our rivers, the man inside making oars of his hands.

A singular sign showing the great centralization, of power and intelligence at the French Capital is that we have no French exchanges. All the talent, wit and journalistic ability gravitated to Paris owing to the peculiar legislation and meting out of rewards to literary merits, hence there are no journals of great note in France outside of that city, and hence we must do without our French reading.

In 1849 a great fire at St. Louis destroyed twenty-nine steamers. That was a terrible blow to the commerce of the Mississippi system, but not so damaging as the building of the Cincinnati bridge will be. The former was a loss of the vehicles only, which could be replaced in time, while the latter is a demolition of one of the main branches of the thoroughfare itself.

It is not so difficult to account for a prevalence of suicides among among adults. Business with all its exciting changes and despair-producing depressions can easily gather in a harvest of poor deluded mortals. But why the mania for self destruction should be so wide-spread among children is not so readily explainable. Papers from all parts of the country are filled with the announcements of such deaths. Can it be that the young Americas, owing to the pernicious home education which allows them to get far beyond their superiors in age, really imagine that they are men and women, hence are induced by a spirit of pride to imitate the latters' example?

In Michigan a case has been tried and decided against the plaintiff, in which the whole thing turned on the question: "Are a man's feet a private conveyance?" Now, with all respect for the learned judge's decision, we would ask: "If feet are not one of the most private and select conveyances in the world, what in the name of all vehicles are they? Why should a man's family lose the proceeds of his 'accident insurance' just because that man was attacked and done to death by robbers when he happened to be afoot rather than in his carriage?" Such logic would give benefits to the rich rather than to the poor who most need them.

It has always been a perplexing problem to tell where all the pins go, but one seldom thinks to what realms of utter nothingness journeys all the gold. It is true that many of our children never saw the article; nevertheless we old fellows with good memories can recollect, at least, that it is a precious metal, and that we used sometimes to possess a half eagle. Now we have been puzzled for ten years to know what became of that piece. Only to-day is our mind set at rest, for we ascertain that twenty per cent of it (and every other one's gold) has gone to the oblivion and darkness of some East India nobleman's coffer; fifteen per cent. has been melted down for *necklaces*, jewelry, &c., and the balance is being shoved around by the bloody fingers of Europa, and the dirty hands of nations in general. Uncle Sam is permitted to handle only five per cent. at present.

The New York *World* pats Karl Schurz on the shoulder for his resolution in reference to the amnesty question, saying that it is a "broad mantle of charity and oblivion over all offenses committed in the late civil war." It goes yet further, when it does not blame "Beast" (of former years) Butler for being what he is, since "which of you by taking thought, can add a cubit to his stature?" Thus the lion and the lamb begin to smell about each other for the purpose, perhaps, of soon "lying down together;" or better, the two Kilkenny cats, renowned in story, meet by the moonlight of universal love (to rebels) without the usual caterwauling or fur-flying. Is, or is not the fact significant?

The New York *World* says that protection and the consequent exclusive home protection has destroyed the power of consumption. Now, how an abundant production can destroy the power of consumption, is very difficult to discover. One had just as well say that farmer B— and all his family had lost their appetites in consequence of his having raised a thousand bushels more wheat this year than last.

Pittsburgh now has access to nine thousand miles of inland water communication. She will be allowed only five hundred when that bridge is finished on the present plan.

Whether it is true or not that a battle has taken place near Blois, it *is* true that the old town of Blois is a very interesting place. It is built on a rather precipitous part of the right bank of the Loire, 195 miles southwest of Paris—is an old, old town, around whose gray castle and crumbling houses cling the ivy of a thousand historical associations from antiquity to *the* Napoleon—is now but a third-rate town of some 18,000 inhabitants, though it once stood high in the scale of political existence. During the times of the League the States-General twice convened here.

Here, also, Henry III., in 1588, fearing to lose his crown and life by the intrigues of the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, had them both despatched. Maria Louisa tarried there a short time when, in 1814, the European armies were approaching Paris. The old castle is a relic, but has been sadly abused, having been used as a cavalry barrack for some time, until Louis Philippe took it into his head to restore it. Blois claims many princes, kings, &c., as its children, but they, being only princes, kings, &c., had full honor in their time, and shall not be further lauded by mention in the COMMERCIAL.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

First District Election—Gathering of the Clans—Cameron's Scheme for Perpetuating His Power—Bearing of the First District Election on Matters in the Legislature—The State Treasurership.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1870.

This city has become the great political center for the time being, and quite a number of the leading political managers from different parts of the State have been here to look after the fight in the First Senatorial district, and to make combinations for the organization and management of the next Legislature. As the result in the First district, to be decided to-morrow, involves the political control of the Senate, there is great solicitude felt on both sides for the success of their respective candidates, and every means within the range of modern political science in the manipulation of voters, officers and returns, will be employed to attain success.

It is impossible to calculate on the result with any degree of certainty, but it looks as if the Republicans have the best show for victory. Cameron, although badly beaten by the nomination of Lyndall, has been here to make terms with the Republican candidate on the pretence of facilitating his election. Cameron staked everything on the nomination of Wetherill—a good man, but loaded as he was with Cameron's favor, he had to be overthrown. Had a pronounced Cameron man been nominated, he would have been abandoned to defeat. Lyndall has never been in sympathy with Cameron, and for that reason he was nominated. Defeated in the nomination, Cameron came on here a few days ago with Barr, who attends to Cameron's baggage and bums his champagne free of cost, and Quay, who is general fugleman for the Winnebago Chief, and opened political shop to capture Lyndall for Mackey and the ring, by assuming to be able to give him sufficient aid to secure his election. How far he has succeeded, I cannot say; but should a suspicion prevail to-morrow that Lyndall has made any sort of terms with Cameron, Colonel Dechert will be elected by a large majority.

I look for a contest in the Senate, let the result be as it may. Both parties will make exhausting efforts, and leave many weak points exposed which will not bear close scrutiny; and the peculiar feature of the case is that the contestant, whether Dechert or Lyndall, will have the odds in his favor in the contest before the Senate. Should Lyndall be returned, Col. Dechert will contest. The Speaker of the Senate will of course be a Republican, and his name, with Lyndall's, must be omitted from the box when the Committee is to be drawn, which would leave sixteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans to draw from, and thus give the odds in favor of a Democratic committee. On the other hand, should Dechert be returned, there would be a Democratic Speaker, whose name, with Dechert's, would be omitted, leaving sixteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats to draw from. In any event, it is more than probable that the final issue in the First district will be decided by a contest before the Senate.

The prospects for harmonious Republican action in the coming Legislature is not promising. As in Congress, the party in both branches at Harrisburg, is divided and apparently hopelessly estranged. Cameron persists in either ruling or ruining the party, and in ruling it, he looks only to his own corrupt aggrandizement. He regards Republicanism in this State as a mere instrument to minister to his venality and pretensions of power. He will, therefore, force his rings upon the Legislature by the corrupt control of the caucuses, and compel honest and independent Republicans to sanction his prostitution of power, or vindicate themselves by voting for untrammeled men regardless of the decrees of subsidized caucuses. As yet nothing has taken shape, but the determination not to follow the debauched lead of Cameron is ten-fold more profound and wide spread now than it was a year ago, and do not be surprised at any results in the Legislature. The better class of Republicans in Pennsylvania have ceased to protest against Cameron's shameless abuse of power—they have resolved to act, and to act all the time and under all circumstances against the force of corruption.

The great bone of contention will be the State Treasurer. Cameron must have the treasury, with its million or more of "unexpended balance," to pay his political debts and perpetuate his power. He must have means to debauch district, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions next year, to enforce the nominations of his favorites, and he must have the treasury to defraud the people by the use of the people's money. When he controls the treasury he pays as little of the public debt as possible. The first year General Irwin was in the treasury he paid *over two millions* of the State debt. The next year Cameron bought up the Legislature, turned Irwin out and put Mackey in and but a little over *three hundred thousand* of the debt was paid during Mackey's year. Last winter the Independent Republicans bolted and destroyed Cameron's power by the election of General Irwin again, and in the seven months of his present term which have elapsed, he has paid over a *million and a half* of the debt, and nearly all at par, while Mackey paid three per cent. premium. General Irwin has reduced the debt nearly forty thousand dollars cheaper than the rate paid by Mr. Mackey. Who speculated on the premium under Mackey's purchase of the State loan? Had General Irwin's counsels been adopted in 1869, as urged by Senator Billingfelt, and others, the $800,000 that matured July 1, 1870, would have been anticipated during Mackey's term, and some $50,000 of interest saved to the State; but Cameron had just bought his way into the control of the Treasury, and he prefered to make $50,000 himself to saving it to the tax payers. But little of the public debt was therefore paid during Mackey's term, because the "unexpended balance" was needed for Cameron's speculations, and what little was paid, was redeemed at an exorbitant premium, by which certain speculators were benefited.

The record Gen. Irwin has made as Treasurer, with Mackey's unfortunate record sandwiched between Irwin's two terms, is an unanswerable appeal to the Legislature against the restoration of Cameronism, in any form or guise, to the control of the public moneys. Gen. Irwin does not importune the Legislature for his re-election, nor does he propose to plunder the public to make plunderers support him. His official record has been made, and his integrity and competency are amply vindicated thereby. Had not the inordinate greed of Cameron corruptly defeated him in 1869, the Republican party would to-day be harmonious, and the people of the State would have been better off by many thousands; but he was first elected with great unanimity, and unfairly defeated the next year without a single imputation against him personally or officially. His friends feel that he deserved to be chosen to the second and third terms without a contest, as has been the general usage of the party, and in this claim they are now supported strongly by the highly creditable official record he has made. I believe, therefore, that he will be again pressed for the position as a matter of justice not only to himself but to the taxpayers, and he can be defeated only by the ruling force of Cameron. The admonition of last year would have made any others than the Cameron desperadoes defer to the sentiment of the party, and give General Irwin his three terms; but Cameron never defers to the people or the party when he scents plunder, and from him, and from him alone, will come the effort to prevent the re-election of General Irwin. How far it will succeed remains to be seen; but it is safe to say that subsidized caucuses will be impotent henceforth to enforce the behests of Simon Cameron. "Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings."

Howe
Sewing Machine. tf*

Genuine
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy
Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TTS*

Great Rush.
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Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. w*

Lincoln Sells
Howe Sewing Machines, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

For Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphrated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

An Absolute Safe Guard.
Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

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The Greatest Inducements
Ever offered in sewing machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already established one. For circulars, samples of work, terms, &c., address the Empire Sewing Machine Company, No. 49 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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To cure a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street.

FARM FOR SAVE IN WASHINGTON county, Ohio.
150 ACRES.
Seventy-five cleared, remainder in Timber. Good Fruit. Buildings in good repair. Price $3,030. Address
THOS. LUMSDEN,
Waterford, Ohio.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of HIRAM BRAY, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to the Administrator, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the decedent alone will make payment to
JOHN THORNBURG,
Administrator of the Estate of Hiram Bray, at the old mansion of Jacob Thornburg, on Chartiers Creek.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for Fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, I will expose at Public Sale, on the Premises, on January 12, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the interest of SARAH, FRANK, MARY L. and GERTRUDE, minor children of Mrs. MARY M. DILWORTH, deceased, in and to those certain TEN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the [illegible] Ward, Allegheny, being Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in a Plan of Lots laid out by me and bounded by Rebecca street, land of Litchfield's Heirs, Ridge street, and Lots 6 and 18 in said Plan, said interest being the undivided one-fourth of said Lots, subject to my life interest in the same.
WM. DILWORTH, JR.,
Guardian.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN ROBINSON township, Allegheny county, seven miles from Pittsburgh, half a mile from the Steubenville Pike, containing about 155 Acres of Rich Soil, about 10 Acres of which is Coal Land. This Farm is under a high state of cultivation, not having been tilled much for eight years, free from Sprouts, easily tilled, and well watered with Never Failing Springs. There are Three Orchards on the Farm, one of Choice Fruit, and two lately set out. There are about 100 Acres of Cleared Land, the balance in good Oak Timber, all fenced up and in pasture. The buildings consist of a Six-roomed House, near a Never Failing Spring, large Frame Barn, with Stabling underneath for 20 head of cattle; Frame Horse Stable for 8 head of horses; large Frame Hay House, large Cistern near the barn; Frame Wash House; large Stone Spring House, new, and other outhouses; Fences all in good order. Persons in search of a Farm will find this a rare opportunity. The property is just as represented and will be sold low. Apply to JOHN HALL, Sr., Temperanceville, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE SHOP—WITH all the necessary buildings, for sale at a bargain; has show-room, paint-room, varnish-room, trim-room, wood-shop, blacksmith-shop and lumber building. A large Manufacturing and Repair trade can be done. Small Dwelling House and Stable on same lot—size of lot 90 by 130 feet; centrally located, at Wooster, O., a city of 7,000 inhabitants, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; surrounded by the richest farming country in the State. Terms of sale: half cash; balance, mortgage on the premises. Apply before April 1st, 1871, to JAS. C. JACOBS, at Wooster Hardware Store.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE is the only article known to cure the Whites—(it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.
For sale by all Druggists.
Address 619 State Street, Chicago.

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restore the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
For sale by all Druggists.

COUGH NO MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat or lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by Druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you will cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.
For sale by all Druggists.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. MWF

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar.
For sale by druggists everywhere. eod

ELGIN
[ILLINOIS]
Watches!

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,
Office of the General Superintendent,
Chicago, February 10, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., National Watch Co.:
Dear Sir—I have pleasure in expressing my opinion of the Elgin Watches, the more so since I do not think there is a better Watch made. A large number of them are in use by our conductors and engineers and other employees, and I have no dissenting opinion upon their merits. They run with a smoothness and uniformity fully equal to any other Watch I know of, and justify all your claims of excellence in manufacture in fitting of parts.
Yours, truly, GEO. L. DUNLAP.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the ELGIN WATCHES.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,
359 and 161 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
1 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that JOHN LIPPINCOTT, one of the General Partners of the Limited Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, in pursuance of previous consent given in advance in the articles of Partnership of said firm and of the provisions of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, did on the 22d day of November, 1870, assign and transfer all his right, title and interest in the said Partnership and in the Property and Assets of said firm of LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL to THOMAS BAKEWELL, the other General Partner in said firm. It being provided by the articles of Copartnership that any such sale or transfer by one Partner to any of his Copartners, should not cause a dissolution of said copartnership, it is hereby certified:
1st. That the name or firm under which said Partnership is to be hereafter conducted is THOMAS BAKEWELL.
2d. That the general nature of the business remains as before, the manufacture, sale and dealing in Axes, Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hoes and similar articles, and the principal place of business at Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.
3d. The name of the General Partner is THOMAS BAKEWELL, residing at the Borough of Bellevue, and of the Special Partners BENJAMIN P. BAKEWELL, residing in McClure Township, and BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, JR., residing in Allegheny City, all in the County and State aforesaid.
4th. That no change is made in the Assets or Capital, or respective Shares of the partners of said firm by said sale and transfer, other than that the said THOMAS BAKEWELL is also entitled thereby to the interest of the said JOHN LIPPINCOTT.
5th. That the said Partnership is to continue as heretofore provided in the Certificate of Limited Partnership, dated 1st July, 1869, until the 30th day of June, A. D. 1874.
Witness our hands this 3d day of December, 1870.
[Signed], THOS. BAKEWELL,
BENJ. P. BAKEWELL,
B. BAKEWELL, JR.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on security in Allegheny county, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Apply at the Real Estate Room of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice.

PARTIAL LIST OF HOUSES, LOTS, Farms, Stores, Business Chances, Manufacturing Sites, Mills, City and Suburban Property, for sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, and fully described, with many hundred more, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. Send for a copy. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

	Price.
Country Store, Mahoning county Ohio	$1,500
1,500 Acres Timber Land, Somerset county, Pa	$10 per acre.
Farm, 84½ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	35 per acre.
6½ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	4,000
Farm, 266 Acres, Hancock county, W. Va	12,000
Farm, 200 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	9,000
Grist Mill, 30 or 40 acres, Hancock county, W. Va	6,000
Patent for sale, or exchanged for real estate	5,000
Good Tavern Stand and 50 Acres, Grundy county, Tenn	1,050
Neat Dwelling, City	3,100
Neat Dwelling, City	3,000
Country Store for Sale or Rent	8,000
Manufacturing Site, City	60,000
Business Stand and Residence	9,000
Manufacturing Property, Connellsville, Pa	
5 Dwelling Houses, Allegheny City	12,000
Farm, 106 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	13,000
Farm, 415 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4,500
Country Village Store and Residence	2,000
City Residence, Allegheny City	5,000
Farm, 121 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	12,000
Building Site or Garden Spot, 2 Acres, Sewickley borough	6,500
Country Village Store and 1-2 Acre, New Waterford, O	3,300
Two Lots, Suburbs, Wilkinsburg, Pa	700
Houses and Lots, Allegheny City	5,500
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	10,000
Grist Mill, Lawrence county, Pa	12,000
Planing Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,000
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	7,500
Fine Fruit Farm, 90 Acres, Crawford county, Pa	7,200
Butcher Stand, Moundsville, W. Va	3,500
Distillery, Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, Store, &c	40,000
Virginia Plantation, 535 Acres, Bedford county, Va	25,000
Suburban Lot, Hazlewood, 23d Ward, city	2,500
One Acre of Grapes, Allegheny City	4,000
Country Residence, Allegheny county, Pa	6,000
Mills, Dwellings, 15 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa	8,000
Business Opening, Ohio	9,500
Farm 160 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	21,000
Farm 150 Acres, Clearfield county, Pa	4,500
115 Acres of Coal, Panhandle Railroad	20,000
Cliff street Residence, city	17,000
Farm 125 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa	24,500
440 Acres Coal and Timber Land, Cambria county, Pa	17,600
Suburban Building Site	3,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	9,000
4,500 Acres Missouri Land, for sale or exchange	$2 50 per acre
Farm, 78 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	9,500
80 Acre Farm, Grist and Saw Mill, Ohio	4,500
Farm for Rent, of 160 Acres, near the city	
Country Residence and 6 Acres, Blairsville, Pa	8,000
Farm, 120 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	2,000
Farm, 186 Acres, Washington county, Pa	21,000
Family Grocery, Allegheny City	
Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Farm 76 Acres	8,000
Building Lots and Manufacturing Site	
Manufacturing Site, 23½ Acres	$300 per Acre
Farm, 56½ Acres, Washington county, Pa	5,650
Farm, 150 Acres, Indiana county, Pa	8,000
10 Lots, 4 Frame Houses, 13th Ward, City	9,000
Lumbering Property, 1,700 Acres and Saw Mill	30,000
Farm, 161 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	10,000
Building Lot, Eleventh Ward, City	700
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	6,000
Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio	5,500
Country Residence, Beaver county, Pa	6,000
House and Lot, City	5,500
House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa	2,000
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa	5,500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa	$45 per Acre
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	4,200
Farm, 106 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	10,000
Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	5,000
Farm, 207 Acres, Beaver county, Pa	$65 per Acre

New Fall Stock
OF
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.